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Abuse of World's Abundance: Problem Attacked at Geneva By Inquiry Into Nutrition

Production Issue Solved, Says Report to League, Distribution Faulty

'Poverty in Plenty'

Ignorance Found in Buying Food Among Families of Adequate Incomes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—A series of volumes on the problem of nutrition is now available for the Assembly of the League of Nations. The data collected furnish another striking example of misuse of the natural abundance of the necessaries of life, the ignorance that prevails in many classes and countries as to the right selection of a dietary and the proper preparation of foodstuffs.

The League has come to the conclusion that it is doing worth-while work in drawing attention to a matter that has been comparatively neglected.

"Poverty in plenty" is a phrase which well expresses the present situation of the world. While some countries burn their "surplus" production, or plow it in, other countries are in the throes of famine. Peasants complain they cannot sell; townsfolk complain they cannot buy.

Ignorance in Buying

The first volume showed how inadequate is the knowledge possessed at present in many quarters. It is stated that the League wishes to place at the disposal of public authorities, sociologists, producers, and citizens, the essential facts.

"Recent surveys of food consumption," it is said, "have revealed that thousands enjoying a quite adequate income do not know how to employ it to the best advantage in buying food, while in every country there are throngs of people living out their days in a dreary state of subhealth."

Production Solved

Production is no longer the real problem. It is distribution. The report says: "It is true that scientific discoveries applied to agriculture, by strengthening man's power over nature, are enabling him to increase the production of foodstuffs beyond all previous calculations. He has still, however, to discover how to place them within the reach of low and average incomes.

"The world today presents the paradox of the simultaneous existence of underfed masses of people on the one hand and of a surplus of agricultural production on the other. Economic depression and unemployment have seriously impaired the ability of millions to procure a sufficient quantity of wholesome food. But the crisis did not create this problem; it only emphasized and brought to light a condition tragically chronic."

Every government is deeply concerned. That is why the League thought it necessary to set up a mixed committee of experts on dietary. Viscount Astor presided over the inquiry. The committee limited itself, for the moment, to European and western civilization. Before it can extend its investigations to the Far East, Asia and Africa, some preliminary difficulties have to be overcome.

Wages and Prices

Without going into details, it may be remarked that the authors of the "standard diet" lay particular emphasis on the need of milk, butter, cheese, eggs, meat, potatoes, fresh green vegetables and fresh fruit. The nutritive value of each of these is analyzed. Milk, it is held, "is the nearest approach we possess to a perfect and complete food, and no other single food is known that can be used as a substitute."

Citrus fruits, and 'n puarticular oranges, are highly recommended, and should be made available at moderate prices. A good word is spoken for the potato, much maligned by the devotees of "slimming."

It is impossible to go far into this subject without coming up against its economic aspects—wages and prices. The International Labor Office advocates a higher level of income; but it is nevertheless held that better organization of supplies and widespread education will greatly help.

Among the recommendations to governments, is that of propaganda, the distribution, at the public charge or otherwise, of necessary foods to the poorer sections of the community, the reduction of prices with proper safeguards for the producer.

As for general food shortage, it is not likely to occur in most countries.

The editors remark: "Taking a general view of countries like the United Kingdom, France, Switzerland, Belgium and the Netherlands, the question of general food shortage is not a matter for anxiety. Thanks to their wealth and their highly developed communications and widespread facilities for distribution, these countries are not exposed to the danger of scarcity."

Associated Press

Viscount Astor

President of League Investigation of Misuse of Food Resources

Cardinal Pacelli Visit to the U. S. Interests Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 — While nothing is revealed officially in Washington about the visit to the United States of Cardinal Pacelli, the Papal secretary of state, who embarked from Naples today, his coming has aroused lively interest, and is expected to have some political implications.

Since the United States does not recognize the Vatican state, there can be no question of Cardinal Pacelli visiting President Roosevelt or any other American official in a formal capacity. The Papal secretary of state, next highest official to the Pope, is traveling incognito. It would be possible for him to visit President Roosevelt privately, however, as a distinguished clergyman, and this is expected to take place. Such a visit, political observers believe, would serve to counteract charges of sympathy with Communism now made against President Roosevelt.

Related to Coughlin Affair

But Cardinal Pacelli's main mission is assumed to relate to the situation produced by radio utterances of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, Detroit broadcaster and prime mover in the Union party—combined political vehicle of Dr. Francis E. Townsend, pension advocate, and Gerald L. K. Smith, successor of the late Senator Huey P. Long in the Share-the-Wealth movement.

Father Coughlin's latest references to the use of bullets if ballots fail are believed to have exacerbated the situation, and to have roused apprehensions among both Roman Catholic hierarchy and laity. Editorials in the Vatican newspaper, Observatore Romano, have warned Father

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Workers State To Rule Spain, Premier's Plan

Spanish Parliament Grants Basques Home Rule, Long Sought

New Policy Forged

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MADRID, Oct. 1 — The Spanish Parliament, meeting for the first time since shortly before the civil revolt, today approved an autonomous statute for the Basque regions of northern Spain and heard Premier Francisco Largo Caballero announce his determination to forge a "Workers' Republic."

The autonomous state will give the three provinces of Alava, Guipuzcoa and Viscaya a regime similar to that of Catalonia, within the Spanish Republic.

For Local Affairs

They will have home rule for local affairs, while the Madrid Government will control matters of national interest affecting the area.

The Basques long have demanded an autonomous statute, and the Government felt the measure would increase their allegiance to Madrid.

However, of the three main cities of the region, the Government controls only Bilbao. San Sebastian and Vitoria are in the hands of the insurgents.

Premier Largo Caballero, in announcing that he was intent on formation of a republic of the proletariat, pointed out this was in line with the first article of the Spanish Constitution.

Full Powers Granted

The congress, in one of the most extraordinary sessions in the history of Spain, also prorogued the 1936 budget and granted the Government full powers to conduct the war.

It met while the guns of civil conflict roared on fronts scarcely more than a score of miles from the capital.

Among those in the diplomatic gallery was Marcel Rosenberg, the new Soviet ambassador.

Approximately 100 deputies, virtually all of them representing Popular Front parties, gathered in the historic Cortes building under heavy guard.

Anti-aircraft guns manned strategic capital points, to beat off any attempt by insurgents to create havoc during the session. Loyalist airplanes scouted overhead. One anti-aircraft battery was posted in central Cibeles square.

Expect Victory

The Parliament adjourned until Dec. 1, after a brief session. By that time, Diego Mortinez Barrios, President of Cortes, declared, "the cause of the republic will be complete."

Premier Largo Caballero, in a short ministerial address, declared that the workers of Spain, "fighting for liberty" and shedding their blood on the battlefields, were not fighting in vain.

"The social and economic structure of the country will change when the fighting is over and the republic becomes a republic of all the workers," he shouted.

Madrid's War Ministry Sees Big Drive On: Page 4.

Utilities Men Ask Extension Of TVA Truce

President Interrupts His Campaign to Negotiate Course of Action

Contract Ends Nov. 2

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 — Men prominent in the private power utility companies of the United States sat down around a table for the second consecutive day here today with representatives of the Roosevelt Administration in what is apparently a promising effort to work out a permanent basis for co-operation between the erstwhile antagonistic forces.

While no official statement has yet been made revealing the results of the first meeting at the White House yesterday presided over by President Roosevelt, it is apparent that sufficient common ground was found to justify immediate continuation of negotiations. Today, the group met in the offices of the Federal Power Commission with Frank R. McNinch, chairman, presiding over the discussion.

New Truce is Expected

There is no intimation that a complete agreement will be worked out in the near future. Rather the most likely outcome is some form of truce between the private and public interests which will carry the question safely over until after election day, when the political implications of the problem can be forgotten and an approach be made from the strictly technical point of view.

To accomplish this there might be a temporary extension of the existing contract between TVA and the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation which expires on Nov. 1, thus taking care of the most pressing detail in the general relationship between the Roosevelt Administration and the private power interests.

Under Less Pressure

In the meantime, discussions can continue under less pressure to perfect a broad working agreement which would apply not only to the Tennessee Valley area but also to all sections of the contract where friction threatens between federal power projects and private utility interests. The importance of such an agreement is indicated when it is realized that completion of all federal power projects now under construction will result in government ownership of approximately 10 per cent of the total national power generating capacity.

This fact makes agreement on general principles between the private and public interests of far greater importance than the details of the contract between TVA and Commonwealth and Southern. Nevertheless the latter can serve as an experimental model. But whether the conference is going to approach the issue from the specific or general point of view is not clear.

The common ground discovered yesterday is understood to be recognition on both sides that co-operation is to be preferred to continued hostility both from the point of view of the public interest and of the private utility companies.

Nothing Is Given Out

Following the morning session official silence as to developments prevailed. Both federal and utility men insisted that "all statements as to our progress must come from the President."

Besides Mr. McNinch, the Government was represented by Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, chairman of TVA, David Lilienthal and James L. Fly, both of TVA, Louis B. Wehle, attorney for New York City, was present purportedly as a personal representative of the President, whom he served in advisory capacity when Mr. Roosevelt was Governor of New York State.

The utilities were represented by Wendell Wilkie, of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation and Preston S. Arkwright, president of the Georgia Power Company.

Model of New York To Guide City Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

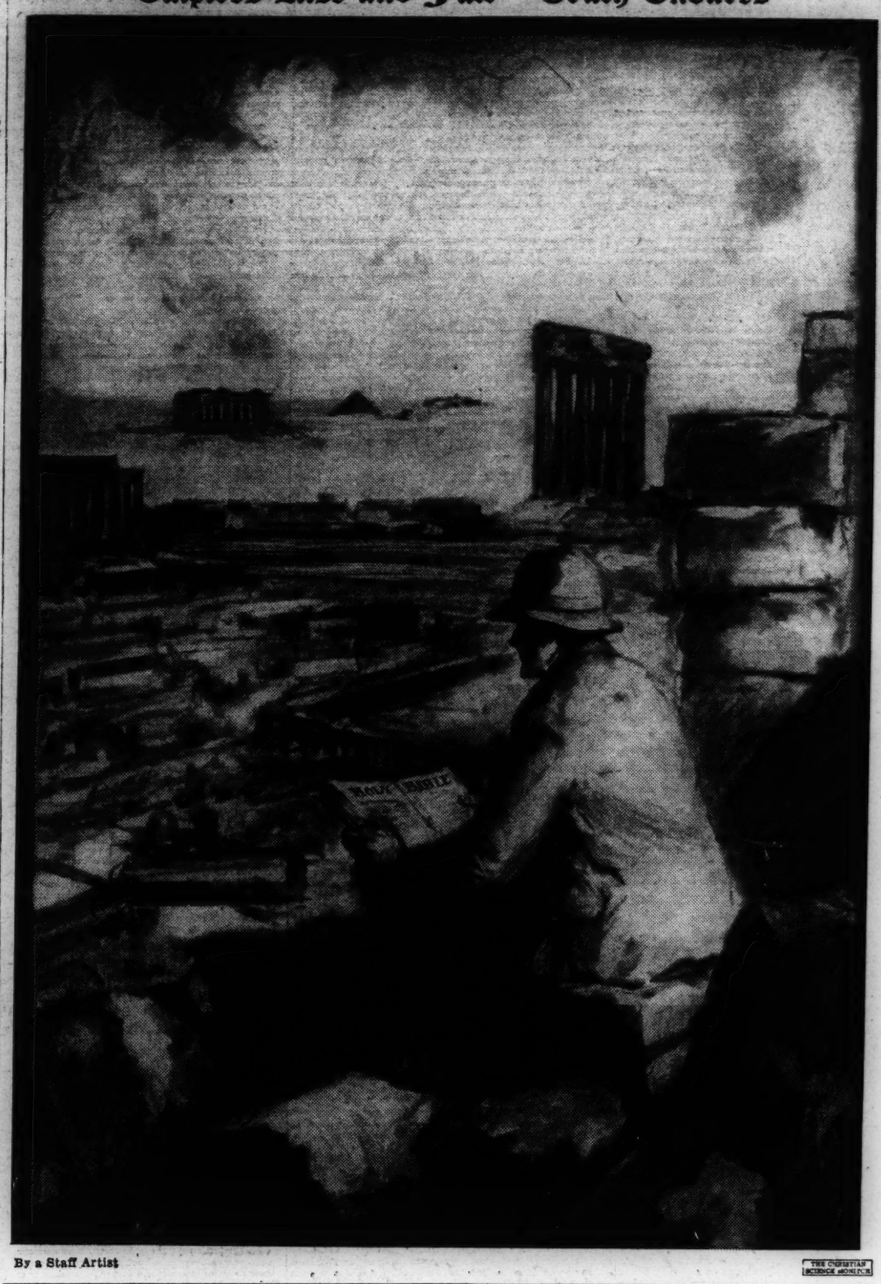
NEW YORK, Oct. 1—Representing nearly two years work in building from topographic maps an accurate presentation of an area 70 miles square, a model of the New York metropolitan district was exhibited by the Regional Plan Association, Inc., here today.

Planning engineers said the model, built in 15 sections, would help them in guiding the growth of America's most densely populated community—an area in which 12,000,000 persons now live and 4,500,000 others are expected to live within a few decades.

The model shows large areas of southern New York, northern New Jersey, Connecticut and a small corner of Pennsylvania. It was built on a scale of 2000 feet to the inch, with vertical distances exaggerated four times. The complete model measures 18 by 20 feet.

Individual sections of the casting are available to local communities wishing to study problems of modern building, Harold M. Lewis, engineering and planning consultant, said.

Empires Rise and Fall—Truth Endures



By a Staff Artist

The Holy Land—Then and Now

Ancient Men Sought God in Whisperings of a Forest, and Built Vast Temples to Silence Thundering Doubts—Pagan Processions Rolled Down Ceremonial Ways to Appease Beetles and Beasts Which Could Not Help

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

IT HAS recently been my privilege to walk in the footsteps of ancient conquerors and to stand in the capitals of departed empires. I have lingered amid the ruins of the most cherished edifices in the lands of Biblical history.

And I noted that everywhere men of antiquity were seeking God.

The most stupendous stones they cut and carried down rivers or across plains were not for counting houses, theaters or palaces, but for temples.

The most exquisite and costly ornaments which gifted artists cast or carved were not for jewel marts nor primarily for palace halls, but for gods and goddesses.

All for Deities

Poetry sang itself into psalms and prayers. Literature grew from stories of the ways of gods with men.

Come with me to Babylon, beside Euphrates' chocolate waters. Walk down the principal street in what was once Asia's most magnificent city. It is not a boulevard for pagan amusement; not an avenue of trade; it is a way for the procession of the gods.

If we cross the river and look out over a plain to the west we shall see the fragment of a lofty shaft rising like a tower of Babel from a massive mound of bricks. It is a monument erected to a god.

Let us go east across the dry and barren plain to the Tigris river and follow north the long course of its winding stream. After hours of dusty driving through desert wastes, alternating with palm groves and flourishing flower gardens, we come to a commanding promontory staring out over the land.

That Iraqian Gibraltar was the pedestal for the god Ashur.

Nineveh

Let us proceed on north to Nineveh, which is now a heap of hot and barren clay on the opposite side of the river from Mosul, the world-famed oil city. It was there that the fierce Assyrian conquerors built resplendent homes for their victorious gods.

If we pierce north through imperious mountain passes and across endless arid plateaus, we should find many other tokens of the lavish devotion which men of three or more milleniums ago gave to their deities. We should come, indeed, to the old Hittite capital, beside modern Ankara, and we should find every stone in its great pile of ruins consecrated to the Hittite pantheon.

If we flew south across Syria, down the valley of the Jordan, past the Dead Sea into the desert city of Petra, we should see unnumbered shrines hewn in the rocks and great bare altars on the heights where men slew cattle in honor of their Baals.

Now turn with me straight west for a visit to the Nile. Those massive pyramids are homes in which men planned to live forever with their gods. And that gigantic structure far to the south at Karnak, with the grandest cluster of enormous columns ever assembled in one building, is not a center of commerce, nor a pleasure pavilion, even though it rests beside one of the world's greatest rivers. It is a temple.

We need go no farther, for whithersoever we might travel we would meet the houses of the gods of ancient men. Nearly every road in the world led to a temple and on every prominent peak or acropolis was a shrine.

Asking for a God

The highest edifice in Athens and the most nearly perfect ever erected, was dedicated to a goddess.

When the Greek world assembled at Delphi, it was to honor a prophetess who claimed to speak for Apollo. The most astounding collection of buildings ever put up in a desert; that at Palmyra, centered about a huge, high-columned temple of the solar deity called Samas.

All ancient art and knowledge, commerce and conquests, fables and chronicles, were used to honor and to glorify deities. Men sought contact with the powers behind the dull and meager routine of their daily lives. They craved right relations with almighty rulers.

Man would not be a waif or exile in an abandoned world. When the night spread a dark mantle over him and called out all its stars by name, he looked up into the heavens and asked for a god.

As he stood in the cool of a whispering forest, listened to the murmurs of a stream, or heard thunder crashing over the hilltops, he felt the friendly or terrible presence of a god.

Yearning and Fear

In the loneliness of deserts, the sadness of bereavement, the exultation of success, or the bitterness of failure, he sought divine companionship.

All that men owned, they shared with deities. They brought their doves or lambs, the first ripe apple or shock of wheat, the brightest gold, and even the first born child, to give to their celestial kings.

In fear and dread, in yearning and imploring, they lived their lives with higher powers. Man would not go his way alone. When the tribesman made a hut or shop, when he raised his tent or harvested his barley, he did it with his deities. He built gods into his daily tasks, and went with them along his paths of duty.

Tribute Without Peace

But this intercourse did not bring much joy. The pagan worshiper placated gods and bought them off. He mollified them and gave them vast tribute, yet in return found little satisfaction. He danced wildly upon the heights, cut himself with knives, threw himself into the dust, ever seeking God, but rarely finding Him.

See to what objects he offered up his vows. Watch his deities for a moment as they are carried down the grand processional ways of all the ancient capitals. Listen to the supplications of the myriad kneeling worshipers as they seek help and light and hope from Nannar, Marduk, Ashur, Enlil, Ishtar, Sin, Ammon Ra, Osiris, Hathôr, Apis, Ptah, Zeus, Teshup and Ma, from birds and bulls and beetles.

The suppliants cover their temples with gold, search the ends of the earth for the finest incense, pour out choice gifts in torrents, support a myriad of intercessors—yet do not find the way to peace.

Unanswered Prayers

Century succeeds century, millennium follows millennium, but cow gods and hawk gods and stone gods abide. Endlessly rolls the circuit of the years; dynasties and empires pursue one another across the stage of history; nations arise to domination and sink into oblivion—but the cold gods of stone remain.

The world was already very old but had not brought salvation to mortal man. He could not find his home. He was an orphan in a stranger's house, weighed down by fear and doubt. Snake gods and bird gods had come to seem mockery.

The greater grew his anguish, the mightier were the temples which he built to silence his thundering doubts. And the more massive his temples, the colder sounded the echoes of his unanswered prayers.

In despair he turned away from the stone gods in his stone temples. But whither could he turn?

Time brought an answer.

Bible's Birthplace

Every page and verse of the Bible contains references to a world now largely vanished, yet traces remain of the Holy Land as it was, in the Holy Land of today.

To the eyes of an informed observer, the drab piles of gray bricks spring into form and color; markets teem; palaces glitter; patriarchs and prophets go their lone, courageous ways, scorning the pomp of temporal display.

We are in the ancient world, the world where the Bible was born. Our guide is R. H. Markham, staff writer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *who traveled throughout the Bible lands to write this series. The first of 51 daily articles is published today.*

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Thursday, Oct. 1

Speaking—Contest Over New Deal Culminates

Political America has this night a rendezvous with the radio. President Roosevelt and Col. Frank Knox converge on Pittsburgh. Alfred E. Smith prepares his address to be given from New York. President Roosevelt is spotted precisely between the Colonel, who will strive to attack the President's speech in prospect, and Mr. Smith, who will assail it in retrospect. Nevertheless, the President is buoyant as he campaigns with brief platform appearances through West Virginia.

Earl Browder, Communist candidate for President, receives wide publicity in Terre Haute. Here he was held in jail last night by local officials bent on stopping the delivery of a Communist address. Mr. Browder capitalizes his spotlight to protest his arrest to the President and the Governor of Indiana. Had Terre Haute officials not arrested Mr. Browder, thereby raising the issue of free speech, few Americans would have known whether the Communist leader was in Indiana or Timbuktu.

Amid the welter of political activity, technocracy raises its head. Remember technocracy—ergs, kilograms, Veblen, etc.? The New Deal, apparently has not plowed it under for Howard Scott, high priest of this engineering solution of economic ills, predicts it will be a vital factor after 1942 when he says the policies of Republicans and Democrats will put 60,000,000 Americans on relief.

Air Prize—Scott and Guthrie Win Marathon

Out of the air came such news as this:

At Johannesburg, South Africa, C. W. A. Scott and Gl[illegible] Guthrie glide to a landing, winners in the Plymouth-to-Johannesburg race. They are first in line for the $20,000 first prize because Capt. S. S. Halse crashed on the last stages of the journey when he was far ahead of the field.

David Llewellyn crashed after passing over Entebbe, Uganda, but escaped unhurt. Max Findlay, who was flying third, crashed fatally. The flight is over the "green jungles" of the Dark Continent. The winners' time of 52 hours and 58 minutes does not seem impressive in the light of the 40 hours estimated before the race.

Aviation is apparently coming of age as an established industrial enterprise when the pilots begin to complain of their wages. The call to high adventure which frequently captivates pioneers is ceasing to provide adequate compensation. Certain pilots complain, according to Karl A. Crowley, that they are forced to fly more hours than provided by the National Labor Relations Board. He urges the creation of an aviation board to supervise hours and wages of airmen.

Donald Jacobs Jr., 12-year-old Montclair boy, will be able to make his playmates' eyes pop out for the next year or so. He is right now en route to Berlin aboard the dirigible Hindenburg with a round-trip ticket in his jeans.

Truce—Allows Pacific Coast Ships to Sail

Work as usual for 37,000 longshoremen on the Pacific coast.

Ship owners and water front workers agree to a 15-day truce, in which time it will be decided if points at issue will be submitted to arbitration during 45 additional days of negotiation. The combined conciliatory endeavors of the Maritime Commission and Edward F. Mc-

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Landon Causes Lively Debate Over Security

Issue Hinges on Effect of Huge Tax-Built Fund for Old-Age Insurance

Dangers Pointed Out

Landon Urges Pay as You Go but Winant Defends Compulsory Tax Provision

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1—Out of the debate between Governor Landon and Former Governor John G. Winant of New Hampshire rises Title II of the Roosevelt Social Security Act as the most ambitious and, at the same time, the most doubtful portion of that far-reaching piece of omnibus legislation.

Mr. Winant resigned as chairman of the National Security Board to defend the act against charges made by Governor Landon in his speech at Milwaukee.

Title II provides for old-age insurance, as distinct from old-age pensions, unemployment compensation and the public health work, aid to dependent children, crippled children, the blind and to maternal and child welfare also covered in the law.

To follow the discussion it is necessary to understand that the three major divisions of the security program are:

Nub of Security Program

1. Old-age pensions. These are the immediate provision for people now over 65 and in want. The Federal Government assists the states to pay these by providing half the amount of pensions up to $30 a month.

2. Old-age insurance. This is the intended plan by which persons now at work would build up, by their own contributions and those of their employers, a right to retirement annuities after 1942 and a reserve fund for paying them.

3. Unemployment compensation. This section places the states under pressure to adopt unemployment compensation laws by levying a pay roll tax on industries but allowing a tax credit for payments to such a state system.

Rebate Is Narrowed Down

Critics of the Administration are nevertheless in substantial agreement with it on Item Number One, the old-age pensions. Governor Landon's objections to the unemployment compensation plan were of a secondary nature, aimed at the compulsion exerted on states and the alleged lack of freedom to experiment with various forms of insurance against idleness.

These have been answered in considerable part by Mr. Winant's pointing out that a wide variety of state plans are eligible for approval under the Security Act and that some national requirement is necessary to prevent unfair competition from unprogressive states.

That narrows the debate down principally to Item Number Two, old-age insurance.

Here the nub of the objection is the tremendously large reserve in money, bonds or some kind of bookkeeping account which would accumulate under the rate of taxes or contributions which Congress has levied on workers and employers for purposes of paying these annuities.

Original Plan Less Costly

When the President's Committee on Social Security headed by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, originally submitted its report it proposed that the tax start with one half of 1 per cent each on employers and employees during the first five years of operation and rise gradually to 2½ per cent each or 5 per cent in all after 20 years.

This was suggested "to keep reserves within manageable limits," and it was estimated it would produce a fund of $15,250,000,000, at the maximum.

The report admitted that by this method—if benefit payments were begun in the reasonably near future—the Government would have to come to the assistance of the fund to the extent of more than $1,400,000,000 a year by 1980 when the heaviest burden of outpayments would be reached and the reserve would be insufficient.

Morgenthau Raises Demand

When Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee he recommended, with the apparent support of the President, that the rates be sharply increased so as to make the plan fully self-supporting. Congress in response jacked up the tax so as to begin with 1 per cent each from employers and employees in 1937 and increasing in three-year instead of five-year stages to 3 per cent from each or 6 per cent in all after 1949.

This would more than double the estimated collections over the first 30 years and would, the committee estimated, build up a reserve of $32,800,000,000 by 1970. That is just about the size of the present national debt. A more recent estimate is that, with the pay roll taxes for unemployment also included, the fund will run up to a total of $47,000,000,000 in 1980.

Where Could It Be Invested?

Where could such a tremendous, even staggering, sum of government trust funds be invested? in government bonds, proponents say. But

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Landon Says Earners Carry Pension Load of New Deal

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 30 (AP)—Gov. Alfred M. Landon made public today a social security study which said old-age insurance taxes of the New Deal law would fall "almost" entirely on "the earners of the nation."

"This report," the Republican presidential nominee told reporters, "was made by the Twentieth Century Fund supported by the Filene Foundation. It is part of a general study of the Social Security Act. A study of the Townsend plan was published by them last July.

Wasteful Finance

Governor Landon added that the men who made the study were experts in the field. He spoke on social security in Milwaukee, Wis., Saturday, terming the present law "bungling," wasteful finance, "stupidly drafted" and a "cruel hoax" on the working man in its compulsory old-age insurance provisions. He urged a "pay-as-you-go" plan for paying pensions to the aged with funds raised through widely-distributed direct taxes.

The research report distributed by Governor Landon said of the existing law; "The attempt to finance these contributory pensions exclusively by means of flat pay roll and wage taxes is unsound. . . . In view of the fact that the standard of living of the low-income groups should not be further lowered it is essential that these new costs be financed out of taxes based on the principle of capacity to pay. . . .

Adjustment Proposed

"Why should not the needs of ordinary government and of social security be recognized as a gross cost and the tax system adjusted to meet the total burden as a regular cost of government?

"To do this, new sources would have to be found and these might be taxes on payrolls and wages, as provided under the Social Security Act, or sales taxes of various kinds, or an increase in direct taxation on incomes through a strengthening of the income tax, or, what is more likely, a combination of several forms of taxation."

The report said a $50,000,000,000 reserve fund which the act would accumulate was "unnecessary" and "could hardly hope to survive legislative raids."

Holding that the failure of most families to provide for old age "is not due to improvidence but to poverty," the study said. "They (legislators) blithely legislated on the assumption that more savings in justice should and could be made and they were ignorant of or indifferent to the fact that persons already too poor to save will be made still poorer so that they obtain security in old age.

"They decreed that the price of this security at 65 should be the sacrifice of comfort and even health and decency in earlier years."

A warm, delicious meal-time drink

Postum

"THERE'S A REASON"

THE HISTORIC CHARM of BROOKLYN HEIGHTS

For gentle folk who appreciate quiet surroundings at reasonable rates.

$2.00 up, Daily

$9.00 up, Weekly

SUITES AVAILABLE

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New 600-Room Hotel

The Pierrepont

Pierrepont at Hicks St.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
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Break in Lettuce Deadlock Now Regarded Possible

SALINAS, Calif., Sept. 30 (AP)—First indication of a break in the lettuce strike deadlock was seen here today when a labor spokesman said he would ask employers to reopen negotiations on the disputed preferential hiring point which caused a walkout of 3200 workers.

Walter Cowan, vice-president of the California State Federation of Labor, announced he was planning to draft a letter to the Grower-Shipper Vegetable Association, asking that the preferential hiring demand of the union be decided by arbitration.

States Stiffen Child Labor Laws 'Till U. S. Can Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Federal regulation of child workers must wait approval by a dozen more states of the proposed child labor amendment to the Constitution, but in the meantime progress is being made in the handling of this social problem. Individual states are making their child labor laws more strict.

The current issue of State Government, organ of the Council of State Governments here, notes that five of the nine state legislatures meeting in regular session this year, took steps to strengthen former labor statutes. The sixth, Louisiana, created a Department of Labor, placing under its direction the labor functions formerly administered by five different units.

It is perhaps significant that none of these six has ratified the federal amendment, which would give Congress the power to pass federal child-labor legislation. Twenty-four states have so far approved the amendment, 18 within the past three years. Ratification by 36 is required for passage.

Massachusetts broadened restrictions on night work for women to include girls under 21, and to cover all manufacturing and mechanical establishments. An investigation to determine in which occupations the minimum age of employables should be raised from 16 to 18 was authorized.

New York's legislators decreed that minors under 18 must not be employed as workers or entertainers on premises used for the retail sale of alcoholic beverages.

The Rhode Island General Assembly made it unlawful to hire a child under 16 to work in any manufacturing or mechanical establishment and restricted the employment of those under 16 in business or mercantile establishments to a 40-hour week and an eight-hour day within the hours of 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. Minors under 18 and women have been limited to a 48-hour week in manufacturing, mechanical, or mercantile establishments.

A Correction

Inadvertently in an article on this year's advertising art exhibition at Altman's New York store, the statement was made in these pages that the exhibition is still open. It closed some time ago.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Grady, who with his Labor Department trouble-shooting staff is on the job in San Francisco, at least postpone the threat of strike.

The accord was reached moments before the 1934 labor agreements expired. Ships that had feared being stranded in their docks were merely delayed. Ship owners yielded in their resistance to extension of the agreements. It remains to be seen if the union leaders will yield in their resistance to arbitrating their demands for union recognition and collective bargaining.

Maritime strikes are in progress on a small scale here and there. One in Miami, Fla., assumes more hopeful prospects, with unions and ship owners agreeing to meet. This dispute is deemed crucial, since Atlantic maritime labor generally is looking to the wage agreements here as something of a pace-setter for wages along the entire coastline.

The lettuce strike in Salinas, Calif., goes into its twenty-seventh day, with 3000 striking workers still demanding union preference. Recrudescence of violence lands 39 men in court on charges of violating anti-picketing decrees.

Marseilles, Ill., sees 645 paper and box factory workers and their friends and relatives march in protest against refusal of wage and union recognition demands. Three other minor strikes are in progress in Illinois, adding to the duties of the National Labor Relations Board.

Strikes of 600 textile workers in Portland, Ore.; of 217 clothing factory workers in Los Angeles; of 400 machinists in Oakland, Calif., and of 300 employees of the Hearst-owned Seattle Post-Intelligencer, all indicate how persistently labor throughout the country struggles for a better share in the wealth it produces and for greater bargaining strength.

Power—President Meets Utility Heads

Hard facts in concrete and cubic tons of water bring the President and power utility officials together in Washington. At immediate issue is the possible pooling of public and private electricity in the TVA. The President hears too the thunder of white coal in the Bonneville Dam area on the Columbia River, and it is indicated that he expressed the hope that pooling arrangements might be worked out to cover all public power sections.

The meeting adjourns with expectations that conversations will be continued throughout the next few weeks. With the giant federal projects actually taking form, there is a disposition to drop invective and consider the power problem realistically. Integration of power facilities has obvious advantages—savings in superintendence, purchasing and maintenance costs, for instance.

In England and other European nations, the integration of electrical facilities has progressed to such an extent that the Government is mainly responsible for the electrical supply.

Press—New Deal Heard Putting on Brakes

The New York Times in an editorial, called "A Reasoned Choice," formally announces its support of President Roosevelt. The reasons are three:

1. The paper believes the second Roosevelt Administration will prove more conservative.
2. It believes President Roosevelt will provide the best available insurance against the radicalism which most threatens America.
3. It believes the narrow nationalism for which the Republican Party stands today "would carry us rapidly in the direction of 'regimentation' and 'radicalism.'"

World Series—Postponement

Since federal flood control projects did not include the New York Polo Grounds, the second game of the World Series is postponed. Kenesaw M. Landis, high commissioner of baseball, slogs over the muddy field, decides conditions would hardly provide a fair test for baseball. Postponement militates in favor of the Giants in one respect. It provides rest for Carl Hubbell, who turned back the Yanks 6 to 1 yesterday, and upon whom the National Leaguers will call heavily during the series.

Europe—Bits of News From Busy Centers

The ceaseless shuttle of events spins such news as this:

Great Britain announces a decree to clamp martial law on Palestine, where a violent feud between Arabs and Jews has defied milder peace measures.

Sean Lester, League High Commissioner for the Free City of Danzig, is recalled to Geneva to become Deputy Secretary General of the League of Nations. This transfer relieves Mr. Lester of considerable embarrassment since he was becoming increasingly unpopular with the National Socialists in Danzig.

Switzerland, famed for its record of serene neutrality amid the tumultuous history of Europe, joins the preparedness parade, as the Swiss Council unanimously assents to a program for motorizing its ground and aerial forces.

Cardinal Pacelli, Papal Secretary of State, sails for New York today. While prelates said his visit had nothing to do with the political activities of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, they did intimate that this would not keep Cardinal Pacelli from discussing the "radio priest" with Pope Pius upon his return to Rome. This is the first visit of a papal secretary to the United States.

Franc—Right of Price-Fixing Curtailed in Bill

France is nearly through with the franc devaluation bill, with only the signature of President Lebrun necessary for enactment. The compromise bill drafted by the Senate is concurred in by the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 354 to 217.

From the bill the Senate lopped off social provisions aimed at providing special compensation for those who might suffer loses from devaluation.

The power to exercise close control over living costs and wages hoped for by the Government is drastically curtailed. The Senate permits a modified control over prices, subject to the consent of the National Economic Council. These powers are to endure only six months.

The gold content of the franc will lie somewhere between 49 and 43 milligrams. Within this range of mobility the franc will jockey for equilibrium through the services of three balancing poles—the 10,000,000,000 franc fund established in France, the monetary co-operation of Great Britain and that of the United States.

While France is virtually through with the devaluation bill, it is debatable whether the measure is through with France. Premier Blum has drawn great hostility against his dual plan for devaluation and economic controls. Much depends upon effects.

No National Bank Fails in 12 Months; A 55-Year Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—For the first time in 55 years the United States completes today a full year in which there has been no single failure of a national bank.

The last failure occurred Sept. 30, 1935. Attention was called to the situation recently by a speech and subsequent interview from J. F. T. O'Connor, Controller of the Currency.

Founded in 1863

The national banking system was founded by the Union Government in 1863 as a solution of a long political-economic struggle over state banking, in which the South had consistently sided with the West in opposing all efforts to obtain federal control over the banking system, and the mercantile interests of the North and East had consistently attempted to place some curb upon the issuance of state bank notes. The business end of the National Bank Act was the grant to federally chartered banks of the power to issue bank notes, secured with bonds of the United States Government, thus simultaneously helping the Treasury's problem during the war. At the same time a confiscatory 10 per cent annual tax was placed upon state bank notes, which, of course, put them out of business.

Effect of Deposits

The national banking system had hardly been started, however, when the progress of banking habits among the American public reached the point where deposits provided the needs for circulation and for the financing of commercial activity which had formerly been filled by notes of hand. The original problem of curbing bank excesses was thus transferred to the Federal Government. This problem was at all times increased by the persistence of state banking systems, which tended to offer easier credit and to force Congress to permit the national banking associations competitive banking privileges which hard money eastern banking interests opposed. Among these in particular was the privilege of lending on real estate.

Limits Enlarged

The limits on national bank real estate loans were substantially enlarged when the Federal Reserve Act was passed in 1914, being a necessary political concession in exchange for the added centralization of control expected through the Reserve system. All national banks had to become Reserve system members. Nevertheless real estate loans of national banks now total only about 18 per cent of their time deposits, while the corresponding figure for state banks is 46.8 per cent. The Banking Act of 1935 expanded considerably further the real estate lending privileges of the national banks.

Collapse Hits Banks

The collapse of the banking system in 1933 hit the national banks as well as the state banks, and their total number, which had been declining since 1922, dropped from 6150 in 1932 to 4902 in 1933. 6150 in 1932 to 4902 in 1933. All national banks were required to join the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. A small number were not "licensed" but were permitted to reopen only under restrictions, and during 1933 and 1934 there was a considerable volume of liquidation of these non-licensed banks while others were put back on their feet and the restrictions removed.

As a result of the influx of gold since 1933, and the voluminous purchases of government securities by all the banks, the deposits of the national banking associations revived sharply in 1934 and 1935, and in 1936 topped the peak levels of 1928 with a total of $26,200,453,000 in June 30, 1936, representing an increase of $3,682,000,000 or 16 per cent in the previous 12 months alone. As of the same date the national banks held $8,447,364,000,000 of direct and indirect obligations of the United States Treasury, also a record.

Cardinal Pacelli Visits Washington

(Continued from Page 1)

Coughlin that he should be more discreet, but the warnings seem to have gone unheeded. Father Coughlin has had the support of his immediate ecclesiastical superior, Bishop Gallagher of Detroit.

Will Visit O'Connell

Cardinal Pacelli is expected to visit New York, Washington, Chicago and Boston. In Boston he will be the guest of Cardinal O'Connell, himself the subject of many verbal attacks by Father Coughlin. In Chicago, visiting Cardinal Mundelein, he will be in touch with the cleric who has strongly supported President Roosevelt and the New Deal, but has been discreet on the subject of Father Coughlin.

Visit of a high Roman prelate to the United States on the eve of an election is as unprecedented as it is delicate. It is peculiarly delicate in 1936 because of two factors: The presence of eminent Roman Catholics in the Roosevelt Administration—although equally eminent but perhaps less numerous leaders in the same faith support Governor Landon's candidacy—and the question of communism.

Thus the impending visit has many complications. In so far as it may affect Father Coughlin, it will be watched by the vast audience of Americans who have been aroused—one way or another—by that radio broadcaster's speeches. In so far as it may affect the presidential elections, the visit will be watched with equal but more anxious interest. Such are the reactions that already have manifested themselves here.

First Study of Lava Beds

J. Volney Lewis and Sumner M. Anderson, national park service geologists, have just completed the first comprehensive geologic examination of the lava beds at Lava Beds National Monument, Calif.

Landon Speech Causes Lively Debate on Security

(Continued from Page 1)

there are not that many United States Government bonds to buy, and the general hope is that the government will reduce its debt, not increase it by half.

If the reserve exceeds the amount of the public debt, what is there in which to invest it? Municipal or state bonds, possibly. Or would the Government be impelled to go heavily into perhaps unnecessary public works, and into ownership of what are now fields of private business enterprise in order to employ these funds? This is what the skeptics ask, and it is to some extent what has taken place in Chile under a similar program.

Where Danger Comes

But even before that stage is reached, serious dislocations can occur. Suppose the insurance fund gradually buys up all the government bonds outstanding. It has then taken all the present backbone out of the investment portfolio of practically every commercial bank, savings bank and insurance company in the United States as well as its own deposit insurance corporation and the Federal Reserve banks.

And, in the process, it has pushed out millions of tax-raised dollars into the banks through purchase of these bonds and those dollars must in turn seek some kind of capital employment. Some economists attribute the boom and crash of 1929 to the fact that too much money was diverted into corporation surpluses and so into capital investment channels instead of being allowed to circulate as consumer buying power.

Will It Cause Depression?

Will the effect be any different, others ask, if $40,000,000,000 or more is diverted by taxation out of producer-and-consumer channels to be impounded in a capital reserve by the Government?

The gist of the matter seems to be, according to thorough students of the subject, that the security of an older generation depends in the last analysis upon the capacity and good faith of the younger producing generation in which it lives—plus perhaps whatever reserve of its own savings can have been usefully employed.

Hence, competent insurance actuaries believe it is sound for so large a unit as a nation, or even a very large corporation, to disburse retirement annuities or pensions on largely a pay-as-you-go basis or with only a relatively small reserve. The essential point of warning then is to make sure that the scale of benefits promised is not beyond what the company or the nation will be able to make good.

Bound to Face Changes

Social insurance legislation in Great Britain has undergone more than a score of amendments in about the same number of years. It is only reasonable to expect that the Security Act in America will go through a similar perfecting process. There are several courses by which the United States could retreat from and avoid the building up of an unmanageable surplus for old-age insurance.

The most drastic possibility, which some constitutional lawyers consider a strong probability, is that, when the times comes to collect the first taxes under the act, a test case will be made and the Supreme Court will throw out Title VIII of the act, which lays the taxes on which the payment of the insurance benefits in Title II depends, just as the Court invalidated the agricultural processing taxes. Then Title II, or old-age insurance, would have to be repealed and whole reliance would fall back on Title I, or the non-contributory old-age pensions.

This, apparently, is the policy Governor Landon would endorse, namely pensions paid out of general taxation on a basis of need rather than insurance annuities built up by employment taxes and paid as a matter of right. This sums up the two fundamentally opposed courses. Or to repeat and expand, the essential characteristics of the two plans are:

The Landon Republican program—would rely first on individual thrift and freedom to use existing institutions for savings, annuities and investment to provide for retirement. Would provide pensions at a reasonable subsistence level to those without adequate resources to take care of themselves in old age. Would pay these from current taxation, such as income taxes, without having to maintain a large reserve.

Roosevelt's Plan Is Taxation

The Roosevelt Security Act program—would collect taxes up to 6 per cent on wages of every employed person, except in agricultural, casual or domestic labor, for purposes of old-age insurance. From these would accumulate a huge reserve fund to pay retirement annuities as a matter of right at a percentage rate based on his earnings when employed.

Aside from the hazards of managing the reserve the Administration's act has the attractions of enabling the worker to feel that he is receiving not charity but something he has earned and also of requiring the employer to chip in toward the responsibility for the worker's future. From the other point of view it is to be argued that if the worker gets the benefit in wages of what the employer would pay in insurance he can do his own saving with a wider choice of method and that what he receives back from a thrift account or insurance company annuities will likewise be his as a matter of right, not of either charity or paternalism.

These are the extreme alternatives. In between lie two or three possibilities of more gradual entry into the old-age insurance field or of insurance with a smaller accumulation of reserves.

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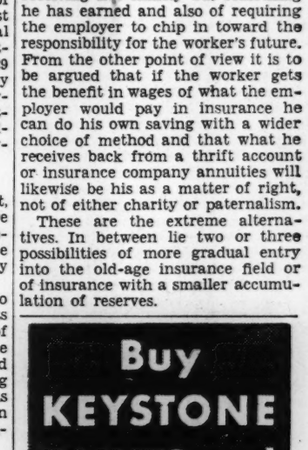

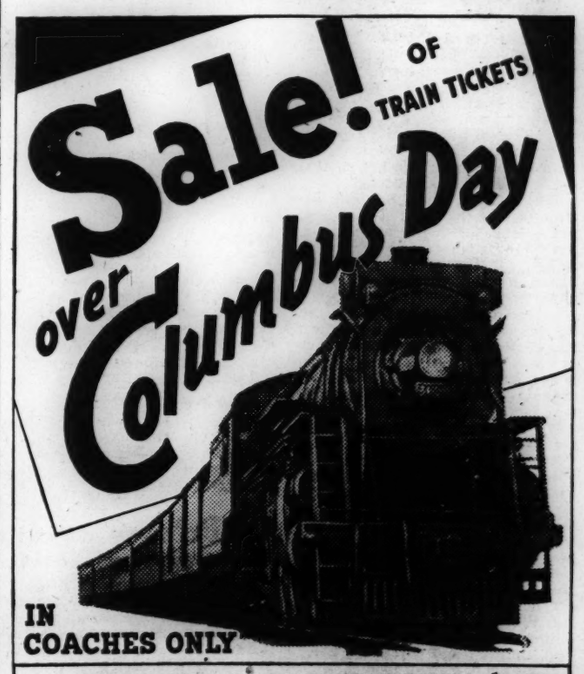

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Do your shoes provide barefoot freedom?		
Are your toes ever cramped?		
Do your feet ever tire or smart?		
Do you like to have shoes removed?		
Shoes ever slip at the heel?		
Shoes ever gape at the sides?		
Shoes ever fail to fit perfectly?		
Shoe uppers bulge over the soles?		

For your own guidance in choosing shoes this chart will be helpful. If the answer is "yes" to one question or more, we have an interesting suggestion: find out for yourself, without obligation, what Free Tread Shoes have to offer.

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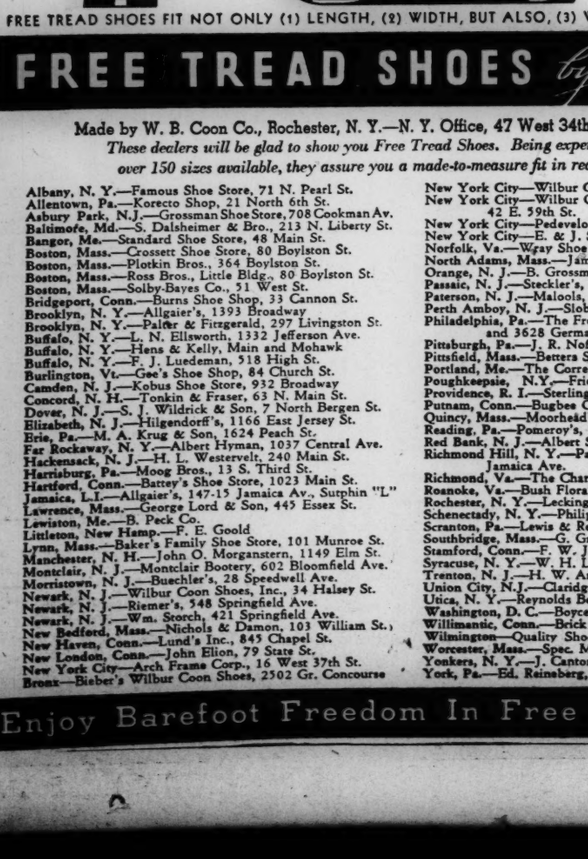

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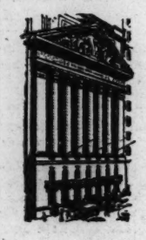

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French Deputies Vote Compromise On Devaluation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 1—Final parliamentary approval was given by the Chamber of Deputies today to devaluation of the franc by a vote of 354 to 217. The approved measure carries with it the compromise clause reached with the Senate on price-fixing decrees. The Senate passed the revised bill last night by a vote of 141 to 125.

Only the promulgation by President Lebrun now remains to make the reduction of the gold content of the franc a law.

Stabilization Fund

The main factors of devaluation remain essentially as originally proposed by the Government. The gold content is reduced by between 25 and 33⅓ per cent and a stabilization fund is established to maintain the franc at about 21 or 22 to the dollar and 100 or 105 to the pound.

The rest of the Government's original project, however, emerges much modified from the four-day debate in Parliament which sometimes seemed to threaten the very existence of the Popular Front Cabinet.

Senate Wins Compromise

Refusing both the proposal to put workers' salaries on a sliding scale automatically adjusted to the variation in living costs, and the alternative project giving the Government full powers to maintain the purchasing power of the franc, the French Senate finally forced the Government and the Chamber to accept a compromise formula.

Briefly, this compromise extends existing price control laws to cover unjustified increases under the pretext of devaluation, and provides that if there is any sharp rise in living costs before Dec. 1 the Government, after consulting the National Economic Council and by decree of the Council of State, could organize arbitration and conciliation procedures with a view to revising collective labor contracts and permitting salary adjustments.

Revision of Farm Prices

Permission is also accorded to the Government to revise prices of agricultural products fixed under Government control, principally wheat.

This new text is expected to limit considerably the Government's efforts to spare working classes from the consequences of devaluation. The state's power to check price rises under existing legislation is not very great, and so far all attempts to draw the line between justified and unjustified price increases have failed almost completely in practice.

Verbal Clash in Senate

The conflict between supporters and opponents of the Popular Front Government came to a climax in the last stages of the debate in the Senate when a sharp verbal clash between Premier Blum and Joseph Caillaux summed up essential differences.

Denying Opposition charges that he was endeavoring to slip socialism over on France under the guise of the Popular Front, the Premier defined the "Blum experiment" as an effort to find out "how far realization of social progress can be pushed within the framework of the existing republican regime."

Referring to the Government's toleration of occupation of factories by strikers, M. Blum asked, "Should the rights of property prevail over all other human rights?"

Toys are Turning to the Imitative

Automobiles, organs, desks and many other things that grownups use are being produced in miniature for the children to play with.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—When a youngster can jump into his little red and white motorcycle with sidecar for baby brother, with speedometer, innumerable dials and thing-a-majig on the handlebars, and even a tiny rumble seat and tool kit at the back, he is just about as smart as the "big boy" around the corner, and he pedals to his heart's content.

It's one of those new wheel toys which are getting ever more imitative in every slightest detail to the real article for grown-ups, shown at the American Toy Mart held here recently at the American Furniture Mart. Small automobiles, little trucks, fire engines, hand cars—anything on wheels—are constantly adopting more streamlines and devices to make them look exactly like the one built for Dad.

One little motorcar even has the "hum" of the engine. The young motorist turns a key on the dashboard and then, like an alarm clock, it goes off imitating the whirring of a big motor. By an automatic device the little headlights can be dimmed or brightened. A small truck has side control levers, hand brakes, horn buttons, and adjustable spotlights.

The manufacture of toys is undergoing some interesting changes. Toys are no longer just things to be thought of around Christmas time and then discarded as soon as the wave of interest is over, it is found. More and more they are becoming a year-round affair, and consequently are being built in a much more durable fashion, it was learned at the recent toy mart. This attention to better construction and more stable building is reaching into children's furniture and producing some remarkable reproductions in miniature of practically everything which grown-ups use and live with in home furnishings.

Business Growing

Moreover, business in toys is increasing, it is reported. Because of the fact that both German and Japanese toys are not so popular in this country, the toy industry in the United States is growing. Last year there was a volume of business approaching $200,000,000, according to Lawrence Whiting, president of the American Furniture Mart in Chicago.

Of all the juvenile furniture one of the newest and most interesting is the miniature organ on which the child can play real tunes. Operating like the largest theater organ, but miniature in size, the new juvenile musical instrument has foot pedals, several octaves of keys, and a small bench where the little miss sits while she makes music for the family.

Bedroom furniture for the nursery, done in the play spirit, with calico rabbits painted on the bed foot-board, chiffonier and chairs, is made with quite as much workmanship and care as the furniture for grown-ups. The little chest for toys becomes a seat when closed. The bed is built to accommodate the chilren as they grow older. A small step ladder at the side gives tiny junior access to his bed. When he grows older the ladder is discarded and junior jumps into a twin size bed.

Courtesy American Furniture Mart

Practical Miniature Organ With Bench to Match

Types of Desks

The younger generation is taking to desk, it seems, as much as the elder one. The recent innovation of the knee-hole desk in the living room has apparently drawn attention to this item of furniture for the sons and daughters of the family. Many types were seen, some roll top with an abundance of pigeonholes built in, some flat top and others knee-hole.

Even doll furniture for little maids to play with is becoming more exacting in its details. Double-decker beds for dolls were shown here at the toy mart, and tiny chests with little knobs for the drawer pulls to imitate the larger ones. Doll carriages, too, were equipped with self-steering gear, which enables the child to wheel her doll around corners, dart in and out of traffic without having to lift up the back of the carriage and disturb her passenger.

Bicycles for boys or mothers and dads have the latest improvements in streamlining, and all the attachments. Equipped with speedometer, balloon tires, spotlight, headlight, tail-light, horn and luggage rack the new bicycles have adopted as many features of the automobile as possible, the manufacturers say.

Furry Animals

The Teddy Bear has many companions now. The fluffy lama fur is also used in making elephants, donkeys, Scotties, terriers, penguins, sheep. One Teddy Bear arrived with his family of Mama Bear and the little bears. Papa Bear wore a luxurious pair of crimson trousers with suspenders made also of the lama material, while Mama Bear was dolled up in blue lama pinafore.

The rocking horse has some of the "gallop" taken out of him. He now shuffles back and forth in more of a pacer's gait to keep junior from falling off. But a rocking horse is not the only way to get there, for youngsters now have rocking ducks and rabbits.

Many toy manufacturers no longer use the welding process, it was learned. For small automobiles, sleds and velocipedes, much of the body is made in one piece like the body and fenders of large automobiles are now being made in one die, it was explained.

'Harmony' in the Political Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1—Of campaign balladry there is no end. Historical researchers are revealing that Stephen Foster, who wrote "Oh! Susanna" was an active, ballad writing anti-Lincoln Democrat, and the song has been used in many political campaigns on both Republican and Democratic sides. But it remained for Milwaukee, Germanic home of rhyme and ballad, to produce some of the catchiest lyrics of 1936.

At the Landon speech in the lakeside city, song-sheets were handed round in which the ballads were notably superior to the somewhat halting syllables set this year to the same tunes. A new note of realism was struck in the following "Vote! Vote! Vote!" to the tune of "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp":

In a rocking chair you sit!
When you ought to do your bit!
Helping rid our country of the NRA (sic)
Every single vote will count,
And will swell the grand amount
It will be a vict'ry for the U. S. A.
Chorus:
VOTE! VOTE! VOTE! for Alfred Landon,
Wake up, folks! Get out and vote!
What's your country mean to you?
Do you love "Old Glory," too?
Then GET UP, GET OUT, and cast a LANDON VOTE.
Second Verse:
Do you know the dangers, Grave?
Would you see the red flag wave
In the place of tried and true RED, WHITE, and BLUE?
Keep your feet upon the ground,
Cast out policies Unsound!
WAKE UP, folks, GET OUT AND VOTE.
IT'S UP TO YOU!

Interspersed with the Milwaukee songs was a slogan—and what a slogan! For some weeks the Republicans have been referring privately to the Spanish situation with grave premonitions of what might happen in the United States. At Milwaukee they put the feeling into words. Emblazoned across the song sheet was this slogan:

"Look at Spain and Vote Like Maine!"

The grand old hill-billy ballad, "She'll Be Coming 'Round the Mountain When She Comes!" came into politics for the first time (as far as can be determined by one researcher) at Milwaukee on Sept. 26. To that tune, the following words were sung, and made a great hit:

He'll be sittin' in the White House in the spring
He'll be sittin' in the White House in the spring
Though he's just a prairie stater
You will find he's no dictator
He'll be sittin' in the White House in the spring.

He'll be sittin' in the White House in the spring
He'll be sittin' in the White House in the spring
He's a rugged sun-tanned Kansan
And his name is Alf M. Landon
He'll be sittin' in the White House in the spring.

He'll be sittin' in the White House in the spring
He'll be sittin' in the White House in the spring
Those New Dealers in November
Will have something to remember
He'll be sittin' in the White House in the spring.

Which ballad combines a catchy tune and ingenious couplets with the great advantages of simplicity! This is not true of all campaign ballads and sagas. Among the dozens and dozens of words-and-music printed in vast numbers and circulated by the Republican National Committee, there is one ballad in 30 stanzas. Just about two-foot stacks of this effusion were to be seen on a table in the committee's headquarters at Chicago this week. The ballad touches upon practically every detail in American history. Some of its more striking lyrics follow:

The United States right now does face,
A Crisis in her path; (*)
'Tis fraught with danger to her race,
As twice before she hath.

(*) Note for New Englanders: path with short "a."

To nation now is danger near,
For God did they forget;
Food was destroyed by many here,
God's vengeance must be met.

He sent the floods and drought to roll,
O'er crops that they still grew;
They could not winds and rain control,
The AAA felt blue.

The potato with its fruitful eyes,
They chose and held by stamp;
But it did raise such hues and cries; —
It acted as a lamp.

War has now started on its way,
Famine may soon be here;
It may now be too late to stay,
The Punishment so near.

No check is put upon the waste,
Of money from the tax;
Roosevelt an extravagance we taste,
The Landon thrift is lax.

Communists feed upon the dole,
And send it to help Spain;
The Reds may fight and guns may roll,
From taxes that here reign.

The Communists do rant and rave,
At the WPA door;
Americans are turned away,
While they are given more.

Two thousand on Ellis Isle stay,
And feed upon our land;
By Resolution of O'Day,
An un-American stand.

No dictator want we in land,
A President to rule;
A Congress which for people stand,
And not a rubber tool.

They Washington and Lincoln chose,
When nation was in need;
Now Landon from the Prairie blows,
Our country for to lead.

For Landon, I do you advise,
American to the core;
He is thrifty, safe, sure and wise;
No Brain-Trusters him bore.

For Landon now your vote I ask,
That Nation safe may be;
To carry on its heavy task,
That Freedom all may see.

From this sober warning, it is a relief to turn to the more cheerful lyrics of Milwaukee, with the latest version of the redoubtable Susanna:

Oh, he comes from dear old Kansas,
He's a man of destiny;
He's come to win a victory,
To help both you and me.
We're on our way, let's work and pray;
With Landon we'll come through,
For he is brave—our flag will wave
The real Red, White, and Blue!

Chorus
Oh, Alf Landon,
We're one and all for you,
You're just the one to lead us on
With the real Red, White, and Blue!

We're on our way; we'll get fair play,
We've only just begun:
With Alfred Landon leading us
Oh Boy! won't it be fun!
How we will work! no one will shirk,
To Landon we'll be true,
For it's a fact, he'll give us back
The old Red, White, and Blue!

Germany's Stand For Gold Laid To Debt Bargaining

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 1—Germany's decision not to follow the recent French lead in currency devaluation is a refusal conditioned by lively expectation of favors to come, according to informed circles here today.

German financial authorities, it is clear, are not holding to the present foreign exchange value of the mark because of any exceptional regard for the worth of the gold standard, but because they seek to make German alignment with the currencies of the rest of the world a matter of bargaining.

Debt Concessions Sought

Germany wants concessions regarding foreign debts and guarantees for future supplies of raw materials.

Cancellation of the whole foreign debt is hardly expected. But Germany hopes to obtain at least an important reduction in interest. "Seven per cent for the Young and Dawes loans," a prominent bank official here declares, "is what on Wall Street would be called usury, I imagine."

Materials Mean Colonies

The demand for reduction isn't new. It is a restatement of the argument about the unbearable indebtedness from the "unjust Versailles Treaty." The demand for raw materials is in plain language a demand for colonies. Just how many colonies would satisfy Germany's demand, however, it is impossible to say.

As to the question how Germany will continue to export under the more difficult conditions arising from devaluation of the currency of states with which Germany trades, it is generally agreed here that the procedure will be the same as that operating for years past—namely, if other states won't take German goods, then Germany cannot pay them interest on their debts, for debts are ultimately only repayable in goods and services.

This naturally means compulsion on these other states to accept German goods in so far as they cannot forgo acceptance of debt payments.

Germany also hopes to reduce export prices to the level of those in foreign devaluated markets. This involves reduced profits for the employer and a continued low standard of living for the worker.

Description of this as "dumping," implied by the recent action of the United States in restricting German imports is described in high financial circles as grossly unjust.

Plenty of Slum-Clearance in U. S., But Building Lags, Says British Expert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The ideal of mutual understanding and good will between landlord and tenant, which is beginning to get a foothold in the United States, is one for which the Women Housing Managers in England has been standing for some time and, in the opinion of Dr. Margaret Miller of London, just concluding a housing study visit to the United States, is likely to become increasingly more a matter of common sense and good business than of whilom philanthropy.

Dr. Miller's observations in the United States, and her ideas about better housing in general, take on a timely significance because of the specific attention paid the problem of housing in London by King Edward almost immediately upon his return from his holidays, when he paid an unexpected visit to the building exhibition at Olympia.

Dr. Miller, who collaborated with H. G. Wells on his book "The New Russia" represents the Women Housing Managers, an organization formed in 1864 by Octavia Hill, who originated the plan to improve housing conditions on grounds of sound business and civic judgment.

Dr. Miller made a trip across the United States and reported just before sailing that she thought there was a good deal of pulling down in the country—which she agreed might be an excellent thing—but not enough rebuilding. She thought the idea of destroying slum areas was good but could not see that enough was being done yet about rehousing the people turned out by the process. She thought she detected a thought among average citizens that people who lived in the slums did so either because they liked to, or deserved to, and she believed it was generally felt that a national program to promote effective housing was needed.

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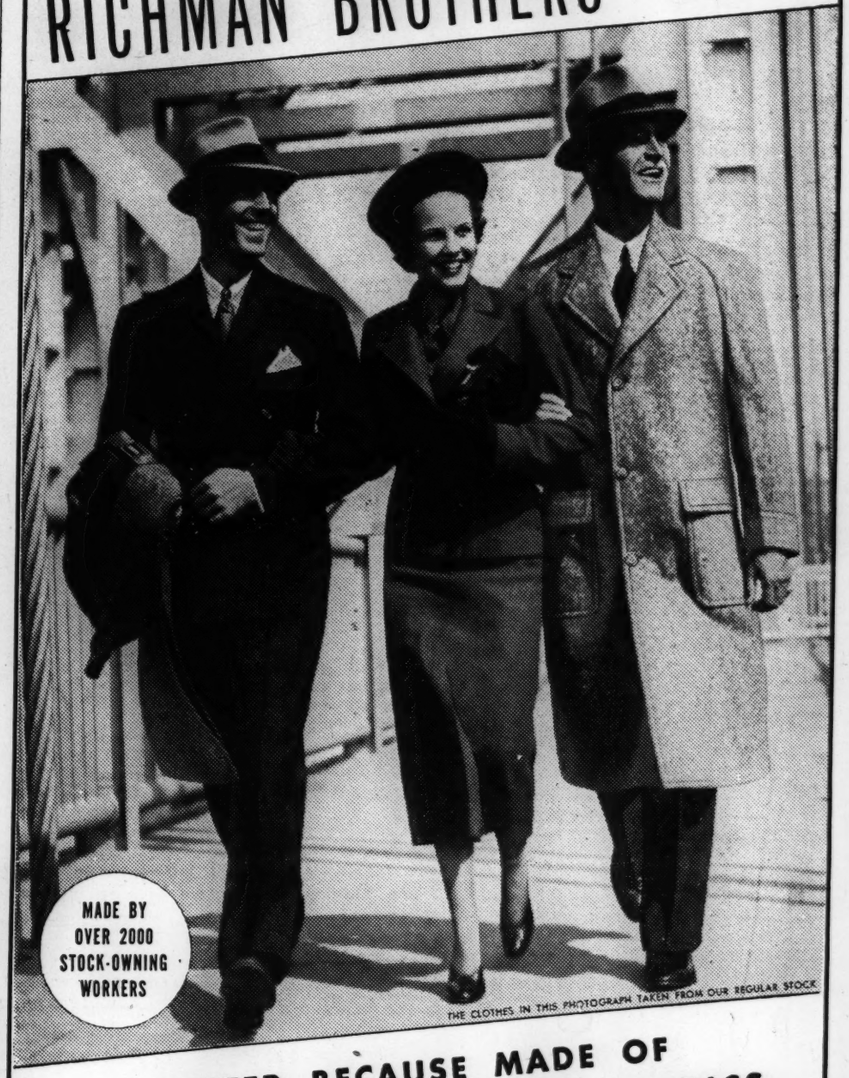

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Madrid's War Ministry Sees Big Insurgent Push Started

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MADRID, Oct. 1—Insurgent divisions pressed forward in concerted attack on Madrid's embattled defenses today at all points of the "line of steel" encircling the capital, a Ministry of War communiqué disclosed.

The general advance, believed to be the "big push" promised by the insurgents since the fall of Toledo, started on a wide area in the sector north of Madrid, the official communiqué said.

Insurgent columns in the Guadarrama mountains joined the drive and in rapid succession fascist forces to the west, south and east also were huled against the Government positions.

Repulses Claimed

The attack in the south, in the sector north of Toledo, was repulsed, the War Ministry said.

Government forces, however, were ordered to counter-attack at Bargas and Olias del Rey, last known outposts of the Socialist army, indicating the fascist drive in the south had succeeded, at least, in capturing those towns.

Government military commanders indicated that the insurgent attack was planned to cut the vital line of communications to the southeast and the activity in other sectors was a diversion to prevent the hard-pressed Government from pulling out reinforcements for that area.

Reorganizing Militia

At his headquarters at Aranjuez, southeastern communications center, scarcely 30 miles from Madrid, Gen. José Asensjo, chief of staff of the Loyalist army, undertook a complete reorganization of his militia forces to bear the brunt of the drive.

The Government massed militia columns on Aranjuez, not only for the defense of that rail, highway and waterway city, but also for the defense of Castillejos, a short distance to the south and west and in the line of the fascist march.

Food Problem

The two vital centers are Madrid's foodways to the Socialist territory on the Mediterranean. Hundreds of refugees pouring into Aranjuez heightened the food problem, depleting supplies of Madrid-bound convoys arriving hourly from Valencia, eastern seaport.

Evacuation of the towns in the vicinity, Mocejon, La Alameda, Villaseca, and Magan, was ordered and they stood virtually abandoned in the face of the insurgent drive.

General Ascensio returned to the capital to supervise the new militarization plans on which the Government decided as the only effective measure to protect the capital.

Government Strategy

Detailed Government strategy included, the leaders said, three important phases:

Hurl back the insurgent attack on Guadalajara in the northeast; on Piedralabes in the Avila sector, northwest of the capital; on Navafrias in the Guadarramas to the north.

Dislodge the fascists from such strategic positions in the Western Sierra as San Bartolome de Pinares and La Canada, well within the 40-mile radius of Madrid; from Maqueda, Torrijos, Bargas, Olias del Rey in the Toledo sector.

Reconnect the "iron circle" which the fascists succeeded in breaking sometime ago, by joining their lines after retaking these important points.

Where Every Prospect Pleases

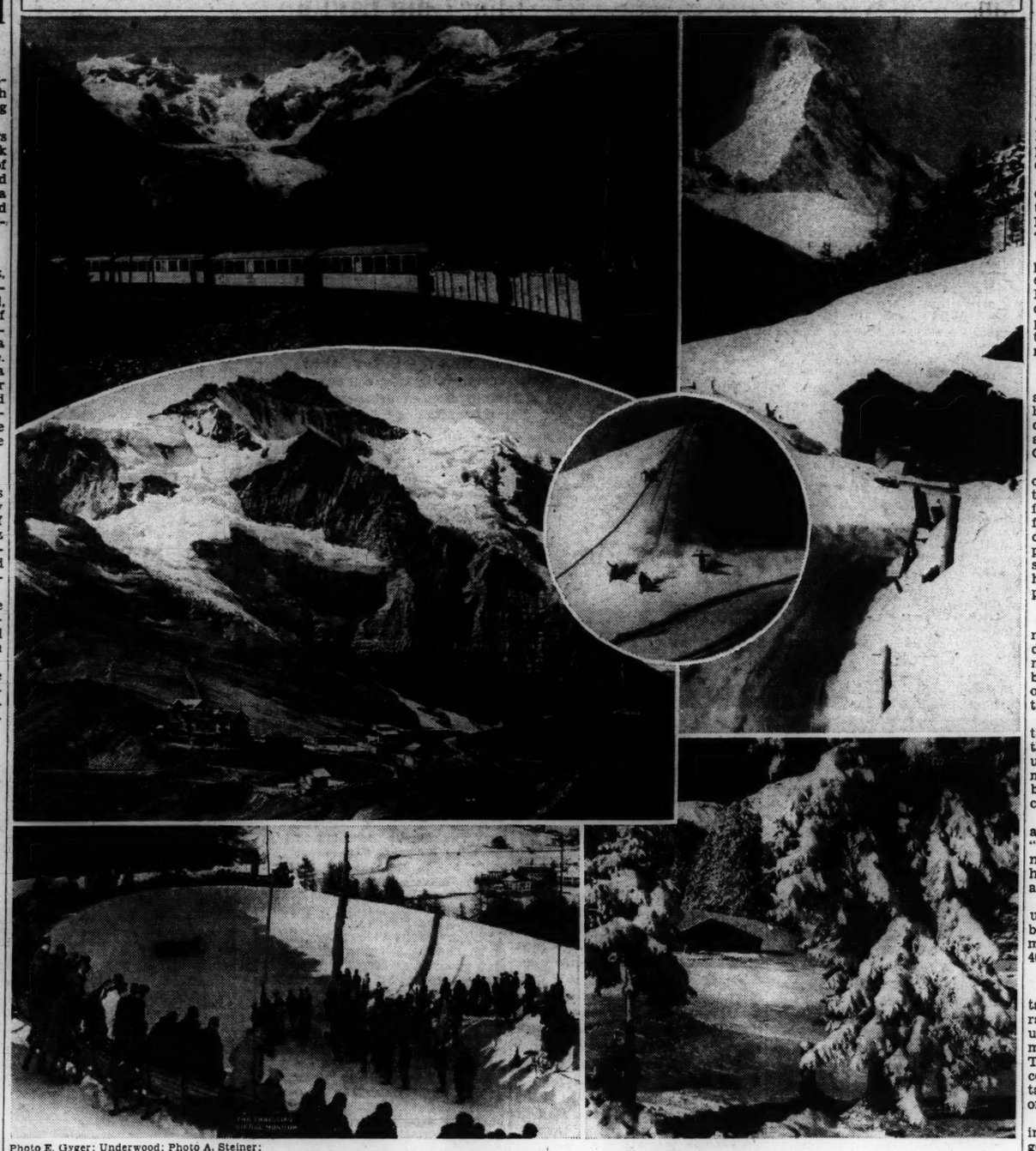

Photo E. Gyger; Underwood; Photo A. Steiner; Photo Rutz

Upper—The Electric Bernina Railway Is a Scenic Link Between St. Moritz, Switzerland, and Tirano, Italy

Center—Panorama of the Jungfrau as Seen From "The Little Scheidegg," a Small Mountain on the Road to Grindelwald

Lower—The Bob-Sled Run at St. Moritz, Switzerland

Upper—The Matterhorn as Seen From Zermatt

In Circle—Skiing on the Slopes Above Adelboden in the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland

Lower—Winter Fairyland in the Eselmoos Near Adelboden in the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland

Majestic Switzerland Ranks High Among World's Best Tours

Monitor Traveltalks
—By M. LeTour—

Up, down, the needle of the embroiderer sitting in the street in Lucerne flashes in the sun. Up, down, in the rhythm which is Switzerland. Up for the awesome majesty of the ice-crowned Alps, the home of the aristocrat of sports, skiing. Down for the valleys of the farmlands and the groups of people, knapsacks on backs, engaged in that earliest and most democratic of sports, walking. Up for the railroad which puffs and chugs its way across mountain passes. Down for the lake steamer and that new travel vogue, the little collapsible boat which may be carried from river to river.

Up, and down, the most famous watches in the world, some of the most prized cheeses, millions of chocolate bars, alpine-stocked guides with ropes leading the way up the mountains, St. Bernard dogs seeking the lost traveler.

* * *

Stern and yet beautiful in her scenery, austere and yet simple in her living, Helvetia always has been a country loved by travelers. Less than half the size of Connecticut, she is tiny compared with the great nations of the world, and yet mighty both in her natural grandeur and in her accomplishments in government, the oldest republic of modern times, and now the seat of the League of Nations.

The visitor has a wide choice of means of travel in Switzerland. He can go by air, by circular tickets on the railroads, by postal motor coaches, by boat, and by the ribbon-like roads which are inviting both for automobile and hiker. And wherever he goes he will find comfort, cleanliness, and excellent food. In the cities and resorts are magnificent hotels and on the remote country roads are quaint and tidy villages with immaculate inns and houses where history, judged by the character of the buildings and the costumes of the inhabitants, seems to have stood still for hundreds of years, and where the quiet and peace would flout the passage of hours and days.

* * *

Switzerland is the heart of Europe and from her snow mountains there set forth in steady throbs mighty rivers and deep lakes which she shares with the near-by countries. The lakes of Lugano and Maggiore lie partly in Switzerland and partly in Italy. Lake Constance is at the meeting point of the frontiers of Switzerland, Germany and Austria. Lake Leman with Geneva at its southern tip lies between Switzerland and France. Some of the finest of the Rhine is in Switzerland, waters from its two widely separated sources, one of them a few miles from the glacier rise of the Rhone, tear through wild gorges and tumble over the falls near Schaffhausen before they leave on their journey through Germany.

The real mountain climber chooses to make his conquests on foot, but for the more casual visitor there are many railroads ascending the sides of the slopes. For instance, one can go 11,000 feet up the Jungfrau seated comfortably in the train and then start out straight from the station on one of the finest glacier walks in existence, varying the summer day with a sleigh ride accompanied by polar dogs. Up among the Grisons one may reach Davos, one of the most famous winter sport resorts in the world, frequented by some of the best skiers and known also for its ice skating. In the Engadine is the alpine valley with its flower-studded meadows and St. Moritz, the winter-sport metropolis of the world.

* * *

Foremost among the cities to attract the traveler is Geneva, with the League of Nations buildings, Rousseau's Island and a succession of beautiful bridges. The massive white slopes of Mont Blanc face the city and here the crystal-clear waters of the Rhone are joined by the muddy Arve to start their long journey to the Mediterranean.

If one comes to Switzerland by way of France, Lausanne farther up the lake is an easy stop with the Plage a popular summer resort by the lake and the town itself serving as the seat of the Swiss high courts of justice, and harboring a fine old university and a cathedral reached by curious old covered stairways. Montreux, Caux and Vevey are near-by centers for tourists.

Next to Geneva in interest is Lucerne, the scene of the exploits of the national hero, William Tell, with Rigi fronting the town with its old towered wall and the mirror lake on which it rests. Favorite sights at Lucerne are the Lion of Lucerne carved in the face of a vertical cliff and the glacier garden, a strangely grooved and hollowed bed of a prehistoric glacier.

* * *

One of the most enchanting regions of Switzerland is the Bernese Oberland with its great peaks, steaming glaciers, green valleys, blue lakes and Old World villages. It shares with Lucerne and Geneva as being the most popular with tourists.

Berne, the capital of the country, is the gateway to the main chain of the Oberland ridge range of mountains and is a charming old city with quaint square towers astride its main street and a bear pit reached by arcades from the main street.

Zurich is the commercial and industrial center of Switzerland and contains the national museum and other galleries and museums of note as well as a twin-towered cathedral.

Locarno, Bellinzona and Lugano are all old towns in the south, with romantic castles, terraced gardens and trees and flowers fragrant with the rosy touch of the Italian sun.

Tour-a-bouts

A FAR-EASTERN forest is now en route for Paris. Japan is in the process of embarking for the banks of the Seine many thousands of Kamakura cherry trees, which will be flowering next year in the Bois de Boulogne in time for the 1937 exhibition. Here visitors will see the reproduction on the other side of the world of Japan's loveliest gardens, the grounds that surround the Temple of Kin Ka Kuji in Kyoto.

* * *

By the time the cherry trees are in bloom, artificial lakes will be made to mirror their beauty; on the water's surface will float the delicate lotus flower; and little bridges from which geishas will admire the reflection of their gay kimonas in the water will lead to eastern temples with turned-up roofs.

* * *

Puerto Rico is completing a program of rehabilitation and reconstruction at a cost of nearly $40,000,000, which is expected to make it increasingly popular with travelers and vacationists. One of the outstanding developments in the extensive program has been the improvement in the series of roadways that embrace the motor excursion familiar in travel guides as the "Loop Trip."

* * *

Fall and early winter vacationists desiring an all-expense, 11-day cruise to Puerto Rico and the Dominion Republic will find the Porto Rico Line, operating the S. S. Borinquen and the S. S. Coami, offering an interesting autumn tour in a series of weekly sailings leaving New York every Thursday. A feature of the voyage will be the Loop Trip, as well as a sightseeing excursion through Trujillo City, the Dominion Republic, with a second stop at San Juan on the return voyage.

* * *

For those visiting British Guiana, the "El Dorado of South America," arrangements have been made to make their stay a pleasant one by an unusual excursion into the interior as far as Bartica, the jumping-off station for the gold and diamond fields.

* * *

This excursion ties in most suitably with the arrival of the "Lady" cruise liners on their fortnightly service from Halifax and Boston to the British West Indies and British Guiana. These liners, according to Victor E. Eke, Passenger Traffic Manager of the Canadian National Steamships, spend two full days at the southern terminus, thus providing passengers with a day in the capital, Georgetown, for sightseeing, and another day for taking the Bartica excursion of approximately 12 hours at very nominal cost.

* * *

Rickshaa are holding their own in the face of auto competition in Shanghai, according to American Mail Line passengers recently docking at Seattle. The city has about 15,000 autos and 40,000 rickshas.

* * *

Foliage lovers will have their day within the next few weeks according to officials in the various mountain resorts in the northern temperate zone. Although no definite date can be predicted as yet word will be forthcoming shortly when the best time will be to take advantage of the autumn hues.

Travel Record Set For National Parks

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP)—The greatest travel season in the history of the national park system was reflected in national park service attendance records as the service closed its official travel year last night.

On the basis of incomplete reports from superintendents of the 24 principal scenic parks, the service reported a 24 per cent increase in attendance on Sept. 5 compared with a year ago. A sharp rise in the percentage of increase was expected when reports for the remainder of September are received. During the year up to Sept. 5, a total of 4,655,955 persons had visited the principal parks.

Bequest in Will Provides For Trip to Switzerland

NEW YORK (AP)—A trip to St. Moritz, Switz., was one of the bequests specified in the will of Miss Mary de Peyster, filed for probate recently, which named several national charities as beneficiaries.

The National Association of Travelers' Aid Societies and the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor were left $25,000 each and equal shares in the residuary of the estate, which was formally valued at more than $25,000.

The trip to Switzerland was left to a niece, Marion C. Dinsmore, of Staatsburg, N. Y.

Hoover, Avoiding 'Politics,' Hits Undivided Profits Tax

DENVER, Oct. 1 (AP)—Former President Herbert Hoover charged here last night the federal tax on undistributed corporation profits "tends to stifle honest enterprise, to lessen national assets, to help the powerful instead of the weak, to cost men jobs."

Discussing federal taxes in an address prepared for delivery before the American Mining Congress, Mr. Hoover said he would not deal with "political issues."

"No doubt any form of public expression can be distorted as politics except crooning," he added. "What I have to say is merely objective sociology and economics. If you get political emotions out of it, then that is the product of your mind, not of mine."

Income Tax "Torment"

Describing the present income tax as "a torment and a terror to the honest citizen," Mr. Hoover advocated a constitutional amendment abolishing "all tax exemptions on Government securities."

He proposed "intelligent reform" of taxes on estates with the explanation: "No doubt estate taxes do drive for the distribution of over-sized fortunes but they could be made to do a better job . . . we could amply protect widows and children. At the same time we could dissolve any inheritance of importance economic power. . . ."

Not for Tax Cuts

Warning his audience that he was not intent upon demanding tax reductions, Mr. Hoover said, "That is not possible until the budget is balanced. Furthermore, the principle of making people pay according to their means is right.

"My administration having more than doubled the upper bracket of the income tax and the estate taxes up to 55 per cent, no one will accuse me of waiting to give relief from the burden of Government to those classes . . ."

The corporation tax law providing a tax on undistributed profits erects "barriers which stop the honest and necessary activity of a multitude of honest men," the former President asserted.

"The new law says that if you use your profits to improve and build up this (mining) business you must pay the Government up to over 40 per cent of these profits.

Big Companies Favored

"If the Government is going to take up to 40 per cent of the temporary profits from each ultimate failure, as well as the successes, the miner does not stand a dog's chance. This taxation favors the big mining corporations. These concerns can take up a dozen prospects and write off the losses against profitable ones.

"Much the same situation exists in all the smaller units of business generally. They have been made from plowing in profits.

"There are times when every business will lose money. It is at just such times that they cannot secure capital. If they have cash reserves they can hold staff and workmen together until things improve. The industries of the United States spent billions of their reserves doing that very thing in this depression. If they have been forced to pay out all their profits in dividends to stockholders in good times, bad times will mean vastly increased bankruptcy and many more workers on relief."

Four Changes Proposed

Mr. Hoover proposed four changes in the corporation tax law. They were:

1. A "reasonable" exemption from corporation taxes on profits expended for expansion and improvement of equipment and production. "It would make more jobs than all the boondoggling of the nation—and they would be honest jobs," he said. "It would increase the national assets and not deplete them."

2. To enable corporations to accumulate profits to meet contingencies of economic stress. "That is the greatest employment insurance that can be built up. . . . Not at the cost of taxpayers but at the cost of stockholders," he said.

3. Application of "such pressures for competition as increased improvements and expansion of plants" which, he said, would "produce more competition and lowering of prices in a day than all the anti-monopoly legislation will produce in a year."

4. Changes to prevent "expansion of bonded debt of corporations who are forced (by the present law) to pay dividends on one hand and borrow money for improvements on the other."

The changes, Mr. Hoover contended, would be a "reversal" of the present law. "The Government would in the end get more taxes," he said. "It would give the small man a better chance."

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Puzzle Corner Answers

1. If you have solved all the puzzles correctly, why do you care where the answers are?

2. Sick, Pick, Peck, Peak, Peal, Heal.

3. There are 186 different ways; no more, no less. If any reader is sufficiently interested to request a detailed solution outlining all methods of spelling the word Madam, I shall be glad to send it upon request (Puzzlesmith).

4. Abets, Beast, Baste, Bates, Beats.

5. A T T I see (Attic).

Latin America Watches Spain For Sign to Shift Policies

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

Latin America's reaction toward the Spanish civil war is of more than passing interest. On the outcome of the present conflict the framework of future Latin-American governmental policies is likely to be constructed. The rise of either extreme radicalism or a more modified type of ism is foreseen by persons studying Latin America's political problems.

Latin America—Brazil and Haiti excepted—the first nation being of Portuguese extraction and the second country interested in France by reason of using French as the national tongue—maintains a never failing affection for Spain, despite the fact that more than 100 years have passed since the western nations broke away from the mother country.

Sentiment Survives

The sentiment toward the country which explored and colonized part of the New World is far stronger than anything that has existed between Great Britain and the United States. Latin Americans today consider themselves Spaniards, and, to a certain degree, as Spain goes so go its former colonies. Particularly is this so politically, and for that reason is likely to mold the character of future southern governments.

Of course Spanish influence differs in certain Latin-American republics. For instance, where Indian populations are numerous, as in Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador, the historical background is largely Indian. The dominating factors are Indian because of traditions founded on Indian ancestry.

Traditions of Crown

This same influence perhaps applies to Guatemala and Mexico, where economic conditions are closely allied with providing Indians with lands to cultivate. To some extent the situations are similar wherever Indians have become the concern of various governments. Accepting the Indian situation as true, the fact still remains that a vast number of Latin Americans respond to what is going on in the mother country.

Of interest is it to know that in Cuba a royalist group, some 2000 strong, hold to the traditions of the one-time powerful Spanish Crown. In Argentina Spanish immigrants have settled in large numbers. They are of pure Spanish origin and have arrived during the last 50 years. They maintain direct contact with families in Spain. Similar cases exist in Colombia, Venezuela, Central America and even in Mexico.

Classes

How the influence of these settlers or immigrants works is thus:

In most Latin-American republics there are political setups fashioned after political organizations in Spain. There is the "upper class" organized on the basis of "pure Spanish blood" and owning great landed estates. Also, the Roman Catholic Church in Latin America has political functions not unlike those in Spain. The church mixes in politics and works to protect its allies, the upper class.

The masses of peons in the Spanish nations of the New World face many of the problems like those of the mother country. As these problems are shifted around, as likely as not they follow the courses taken abroad. Consequently, what occurs in Spain is likely to happen in Latin America. In other words, since these problems are linked to governments, and as governments are political institutions, a victory by either the "rightists" or the "leftists" in Spain will encourage one of the two groups in Latin America to work toward the gradual control of governments and, necessarily, the people.

Following the Victors

To be more explicit, if the extreme radical groups in Spain chance to emerge victorious from the present civil war, students of Latin-American politics visualize the rise of communists, radical socialists, Apristas and anarchists. They see a united Latin-American group of extremists. They see the coming together of radical groups now divided, although said to outnumber the followers of fascism. Naturally, these same students see the rise of the less radical groups if the Spanish "rebels" are victorious.

While students of Latin-American affairs thoughtfully meditate, a logical query is—What is the United States Government thinking?

There is no official answer to the question. Once upon a time sentiment at Washington favored governments that represented the will of the people. There are persons today who believe that Washington holds the same thought.

Others believe that the Department of State does not care who rules.

Interest Without Meddling

Perhaps the correct answer is that the Department does care; but feels it has no right to interfere with the Latin-Americans' internal affairs.

The policy is a safe one to follow, especially since in every Latin-American republic there are citizens who believe in the democratic principles of the northern government. This interest in democracy has been handed down ever since the Latin-American colonies became republics. Two reasons why such principles have not prevailed are:

1. The great masses of Latin-Americans have not been educated.
2. These masses have been powerless against military cliques, left-overs of the war of independence.

Economic Prospect Favorable

These conditions prevail today. They may continue through many years to come. A victory by the radicals in Spain does not point to anything particularly hopeful for Latin America, if communism is to supplant such democracy as has drifted into Latin-American governments. On the other hand, a victory for the "rebels" appears hardly more propitious, if the doctrines of fascism follow as a consequence.

Party and political manipulations appear likely to be the cause of Latin-American tribulations during the immediate coming years. However, there will be a degree of comfort to be found. The United States probably will not very much care which group, radical or less radical, rides into power. The United States, because of its wealth and willingness to trade, will remain a favored customer. This should mean that Latin-Americans will not suffer economically.

G. H. C.

Scott-Guthrie Plane Wins Race To Johannesburg

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Oct. 1 (AP)—C. W. A. Scott and Giles Guthrie nosed their plane down today at 10:34 a. m. G. M. T. (5:34 a. m. E. S. T.) to win the $20,000 special speed prize in the Portsmouth-Johannesburg $50,000 air race.

They completed the flight from England in 52 hours and 56 minutes, an average speed of 123 miles an hour. Winner of the $15,000 handicap prize and other awards will not be determined until the remaining fliers arrive and their times are figured.

A great crowd greeted Scott, co-winner with the late Tom Campbell-Black of the London-to-Melbourne air derby two years ago, when he nosed his plane down on the exposition grounds here.

South Africans, however, were keenly disappointed in the crash of Capt. S. S. Halse, instructor of the Johannesburg Air Club. Practically the whole population of this "City of Gold" had been at the airdrome to greet him last night—only to learn of his disaster.

Max Findlay and his radio operator, A. H. Morgan, were killed today in a crash near Abercorn, Northern Rhodesia, the Reuter's (British) News Agency reported. They were speeding, at the time, down the last lap of the air race.

Findlay's co-pilot, Ken Waller, and a passenger, C. D. Peachey, were suffering from shock.

The plane had taken off at 6:41 a. m. from Entebbe, Uganda. It crashed following the takeoff from Abercorn airdrome.

Flying Officer David Llewellyn and C. F. Hughesdon, unreported since late yesterday, crashed near Mpulungu, Lake Tanganyika when they ran out of gas as they tried to find the airdrome at Abercorn, Northern Rhodesia, obscured by smoke from brush fires. They escaped unscathed but their plane was wrecked.

A. E. Clouston was held at Khartoum with engine trouble, while Victor Smith, whose plane was the only other survivor of the original nine entrants, was down near Saloniki, Greece.

The race was sponsored by Isadore W. Schlesinger, American-born capitalist, to boost Johannesburg's empire exposition.

Browder Released From Indiana Jail; Aide Goes on Air

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 1 (AP)—Chief of Police James C. Yates today released from jail Earl Browder, Communist Candidate for President, and four associates who were arrested yesterday when they came here to hold a campaign meeting.

For a time last night it appeared as if Chief Yates would be successful in preventing any Communist speeches. Mr. Browder was in jail and Indiana State Teachers College students took over the hall where the public meeting was to have been held for a football "pep" session.

The chief had three policemen in the local radio station under orders to prevent any Communist speech but a few minutes before 9:15—the time Mr. Browder's speech was to have been started—David J. Bentall, Chicago attorney, rushed into the station, hurried past the officers and was locked in a small broadcasting booth.

Chief Yates, 10 other policemen and approximately 50 citizens hurried into the studio. The door to the broadcasting booth was locked, however, and Mr. Bentall began speaking.

There were cries of "let's take him off the air" and "that door is not very thick," but when all of the policemen except Chief Yates left, saying they had been given orders by the board of works and safety to allow the speech to be made, the threats subsided.

Mr. Yates asserted he did not "understand" what had happened, saying he had given his men strict orders to prevent any Communist speech.

Library Aid Asked In North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The Citizen's Library movement, in annual session, decided to ask the next North Carolina Legislature, which meets in January, for more funds with which to improve the State's library facilities.

Plans for library development to reach a million and a half people in North Carolina not now served by libraries were introduced by the executive committee of this movement, which is statewide in its scope and purposes.

This program contemplates legislative allocation of money for library service in rural districts. The organization of such service would be accomplished by linking of counties in districts. The system will be called "regional library planning" and, if it proves effective—readers will secure books from book trucks, library branches and a central library.

North Carolina Cotton Grows at State House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Gov. J. C. B. Ehringhaus of North Carolina can look "across the cotton" from his window in the state capitol to Fayetteville street, Raleigh's oldest business thoroughfare. There is a patch just outside, between the Governor's office and the famous Houdon statue of George Washington, that has occupied its present position in the square since long before the Civil war.

Not only is the cotton growing there, but it is now filled with "fruit," in the form of fully developed, open white bolls. It was planted by Daniel Terry, who has had charge of the state house and grounds for 40 years and who is also grand tyler of the Grand Lodge of Masons in North Carolina.

Court Refuses to Enjoin Memphis in TVA Program

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 1 (AP)—A chancery court decision yesterday paved the way at least temporarily for a continuation of Memphis' program to acquire a municipal electric system to distribute TVA power.

Chancellors John Swepston and Lois Bejach denied an application by the Memphis Power & Light Company for injunctions to block the city's 20-year contract with the Tennessee Valley Authority, and to prevent the city from acquiring PWA funds with which to erect a system. The power company's effort to stop the city from using $300,000 obtained from a bond sale last week also failed.

Pulaski Day Set for Oct. 11

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP)—President Roosevelt has designated Oct. 11 as Pulaski Memorial Day in commemoration of Gen. Casimir Pulaski, the Polish officer who was killed at the siege of Savannah while fighting with the American revolutionary forces.

Winner

© Keystone

C. W. A. Scott
British Flier Who With Giles Guthrie as Co-pilot Won the England-to-South Africa Air Race

Right to Collect 'Windfall' Taxes Faces Court Test

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 1 (AP)—The Federal Government failed yesterday in an effort to avoid a court test of its right to collect the "windfall tax" imposed by Congress on money refunded to processors after the Supreme Court invalidated the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Judge Robert C. Baltzell in United States District Court ordered to trial a suit brought by Kingan & Co., local meat packing concern, seeking to enjoin collection of the so-called "windfall tax."

The Government sought dismissal of the suit contending there is no authority in law for restraining collection of a tax. The tax should be paid, Government attorneys asserted, and action then brought to obtain a refund.

Attorneys for the packing company described the "windfall tax" as an "arbitrary and capricious tax" imposed in an effort to evade the invalidated AAA.

Judge Baltzell said he found "various unusual circumstances" creating a doubt as to the possibility of the packing company having adequate remedy in law to regain the tax in event it is once paid.

Judge Baltzell's decision was described by court attaches as the first important ruling on the tax, against which numerous suits have been filed throughout the country.

All-Negro Jury Ordered

MURFREESBORO, Ark., Oct. 1 (AP)—Circuit Judge A. P. Steel ordered attorneys to select an all-Negro jury today to try a murder case in which Negroes are principals. Circuit Clerk M. C. Barton said no jury in Pike County ever included even one Negro. The jury will try Charles Gentry on a first degree murder charge.

Madrid Charges Rome and Berlin Aiding Insurgents

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Oct. 1—Spain's "White Paper" alleging systematic breaches of neutrality by Italy, Germany and Portgual, was published by the Spanish delegation to the League of Nations last night.

The Madrid Government's Foreign Minister, Julio Alvarez del Vayo, had the documents printed charging those three governments with furnishing arms to the Spanish insurgents. Copies of letters were included from the Madrid Government to the governments at Paris, Lisbon, Rome and Berlin denouncing the non-intervention policy of "hands-off Spain" as a real blockade against "the legitimate Spanish Government" now represented by the Largo Caballero Cabinet.

Specific Charges

The note stated that the "legitimate Spanish Government" could have suppressed the revolt "at the outset" had it not been for the armed aid from Germany and Italy furnished to the Fascist rebels.

Specific charges were made of Germany having furnished to the rebels "arms, ammunition and men" and charged that Italy had supplied 24 war planes to the insurgents.

The "white paper" ends with an appeal for abolition of the arms embargo against the Madrid Government.

Referred to London

The evidence is challenged in some quarters, who say that some of it consists of merely statements of correspondents, which have not been verified.

The Secretariat of the League declined to accept the document since the subject has not been formally raised on the agenda and no article of the Covenant is invoked. Its real reason is of course the resolve of the League not to intervene. The del Vayo document was therefore referred to the London committee on non-intervention.

Legitimacy Attacked

Portugal's delegate, Armindo Monteiro, delivered an address before the Assembly of a nature deemed to be an attack on the legitimacy of the present Madrid Government. He charged by inference that the present Spanish Government does not represent the will of a people who symbolize "tradition, culture, force and ambition for unity and greatness."

Increase in Farmers' Income

The normal income of the average Oklahoma farmer the first six months of 1936 was 8 per cent larger than in the same 1935 period.

Moving Day for Queen Mary

LONDON, Oct. 1 (AP)—Today was moving day in the royal family.

After 25 years as mistress of Buckingham palace, which she entered first as the bride of the late King George, Queen Mary moved into her new home, the smaller Marlborough house, the customary home of the widows of British monarchs.

The Queen mother left Buckingham palace with King Edward and the Princess Royal to drive to Marlborough house, giving a slight wave of the hand to a small group gathered on the sidewalk as her automobile turned down the driveway past saluting, blue-coated policemen and scarlet-jacketed sentries presenting arms.

The King, who returned only today from Balmoral castle, Scotland, remained with his mother for some time after her personal standard had been hoisted to the flagstaff of Marlborough house—the first such flag to fly there since the passing of Queen Alexandra.

The new residence has been decorated to the Queen's taste. Although the decorators decree patterned wallpapers with floral and abstract designs, Queen Mary chose papers noteworthy for their texture rather than for any unusual design.

The color schemes for her private apartments—hydrangea shades of pink, mauve and blue—long had been a feature of the paint work of her suites at Buckingham palace.

The Queen's household staff will be considerably smaller than before. Her favorite servants, however, moved with her. She appointed the French chef, M. Amelo, formerly first assistant at Buckingham Palace, to preside in her kitchens and kept her principal chauffeur in her service.

In Marlborough House she will be attended by four fewer ladies in waiting—five instead of the nine who formerly served her. She will have two ladies of the bedchamber and three women of the bedchamber.

The women of the bedchamber, chosen from among the nobility, are Queen Mary's real companions. They read to her evenings, help with her heavy correspondence and occupy rooms near Her Majesty's own apartments.

Cultural Councils In Rural England Brighten Living

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YORK, Eng.—Village life in England is becoming much brighter, according to a report given at a conference of rural community councils and other social service organizations, held here recently.

It was revealed that 350 schemes for village halls had been carried out at a capital cost of £290,000, of which sum the villages themselves had contributed £257,000.

The instruction provided by the rural community councils consists chiefly in music, drama, local history, and kindred subjects, and some 15,000 students are now instructed each year.

The councils, it was announced, were in touch with 4000 craftsmen, while in one county courses in leadership in juvenile organizations had been attended by 900 leaders, and in addition to information services there were services for the preservation of the countryside, co-operation with the playing-fields movement, allotment schemes, camps for unemployed, and other services.

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New Jersey	Newark, ROYAL TIRE & SUPPLY CO., 218 Elizabeth Ave., at Branford St. Trenton, CAPITOL TIRE CO., 107 S. Warren St.
New York	Brooklyn, JOSEPH I. POSNER, INC., 1211 Bedford Ave. Elmira, SOUTHERN TIER TIRE CO., 258 State St. Mount Vernon, LEROY M. STURGES, Inc., 15 Elm Ave. New York City, NORWALK TIRE & RATTERY SERVICE, 234 W. 55th St. Port Chester, CLARK'S SERVICE STATION, 10 N. Pearl St.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, CENTENNIAL TIRE COMPANY, 679 N. Broad St.
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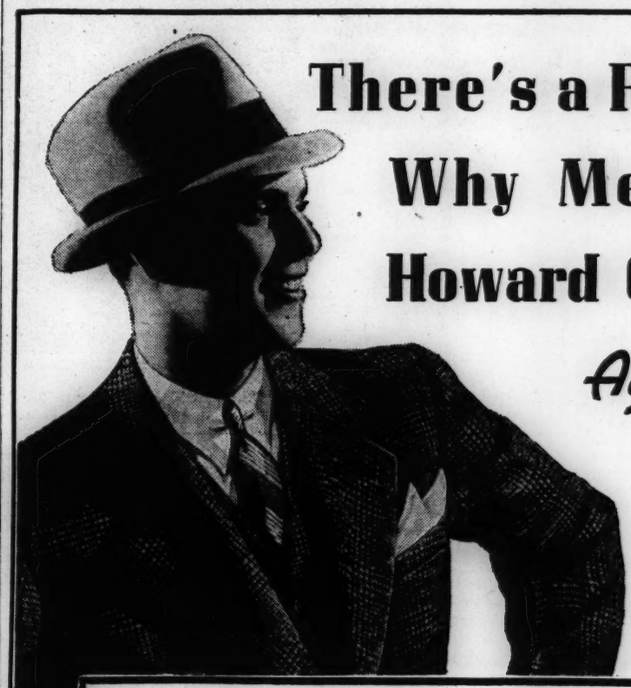

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FOR GENTLEMEN OF GOOD TASTE

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1635 BROADWAY.....Cor. 50th St.
145 E. 42nd St., Bet. Lex. and 3d Aves.
500 SEVENTH AVE..N.W. Cor. 37th St.
972 THIRD AVE....N.W. Cor. 58th St.
167 E. 125th ST.....Near Third Ave.
101 W. 125th ST.....Near Lenox Ave.
2821 THIRD AVE.....Near 148th St.
254 E. FORD'M RD...Nr. Valentine Ave.
17 CORTLANT'T ST..Bt. B'way and Church
100 DELANCEY ST....N.E. Cor. Ludlow
500 SEVENTH AVE.....Cor. 37th St.

BROOKLYN
75 FLATBUSH AVE.....1 block from Atlantic Ave. Sub. St.
671 BROADWAY.....Cor. Man. Ave.
350 FULTON ST.....Cor. Pearl St.
55-45 MYRTLE AVE....Cor. Put'm Ave. (Ridgewood, Qns.)
1558 PITKIN AVE.....Bet. Herzl and Douglass Sts.
1772 PITKIN AVE.....Cor. Watkins St.

JAMAICA, L. I.: 165-18 JAMAICA AVE.

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NEWARK, N. J.
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S. W. Cor. Washington St.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
1215 MARKET STREET
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CHICAGO
220 South State Street
Corner Quincy

PROVIDENCE
200 WEYBOSSET STREET
Crown Hotel Building

BOSTON, MASS.
43 TREMONT STREET
Near Scollay Square
605 WASHINGTON ST.
Bet. Avery and Boylston St.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
352 SOUTH SALINA ST
Two Doors North of Loew's State Theatre

PITTSBURGH
233 FIFTH AVENUE
Bet. Wood and Market

WORCESTER, MASS.
104 FRONT STREET
Corner Church

Second Game of World Series Postponed as Inclement Weather Continues in N. Y.

Judge Landis Rules Against Playing Today

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—A steady rain that started falling in the second inning of the opening world series game yesterday and continued through the night and early morning, caused the postponement today of the second meeting between the Giants and Yankees. Commissioner Kenesaw Mountain Landis made a quick decision this morning after an inspection of the rain-soaked Polo Grounds.

Approximately four inches of water blanketed the outfield, while the skinned portions of the infield and the grounds in front of the dugouts were in a quagmire condition.

A warm sun broke through low-hanging clouds just before noon, however, and it appeared almost a certainty that play would be resumed tomorrow at the Polo Grounds. A small army of workmen are putting the diamond in playing condition.

Today's postponment is a decided "break" for the Giants, who won the series opener yesterday, 6 to 1, behind Carl Hubbell's seven-hit screwball pitching. Although Manager Bill Terry could not be contacted to comment on the possibility, it is generally believed that the extra day of rest will allow Hubbell to face the Yanks again in the first battle at Yankee Stadium on Saturday, which will be the third series game.

With Hubbell now able to toe the rubber at least three times if the series goes six games, the national leaguers became topheavy favorites.

Also being discussed was the possibility that Terry would use Fitzsimmons and Schumacher as previously planned, and keep Hubbell in relief. However, in view of Carl's great 17-game victory streak and the uncertainty of both "Fitz" and "Schummie," this loomed as a slim possibility.

Cliff Battles Leads Pro Backfield Men

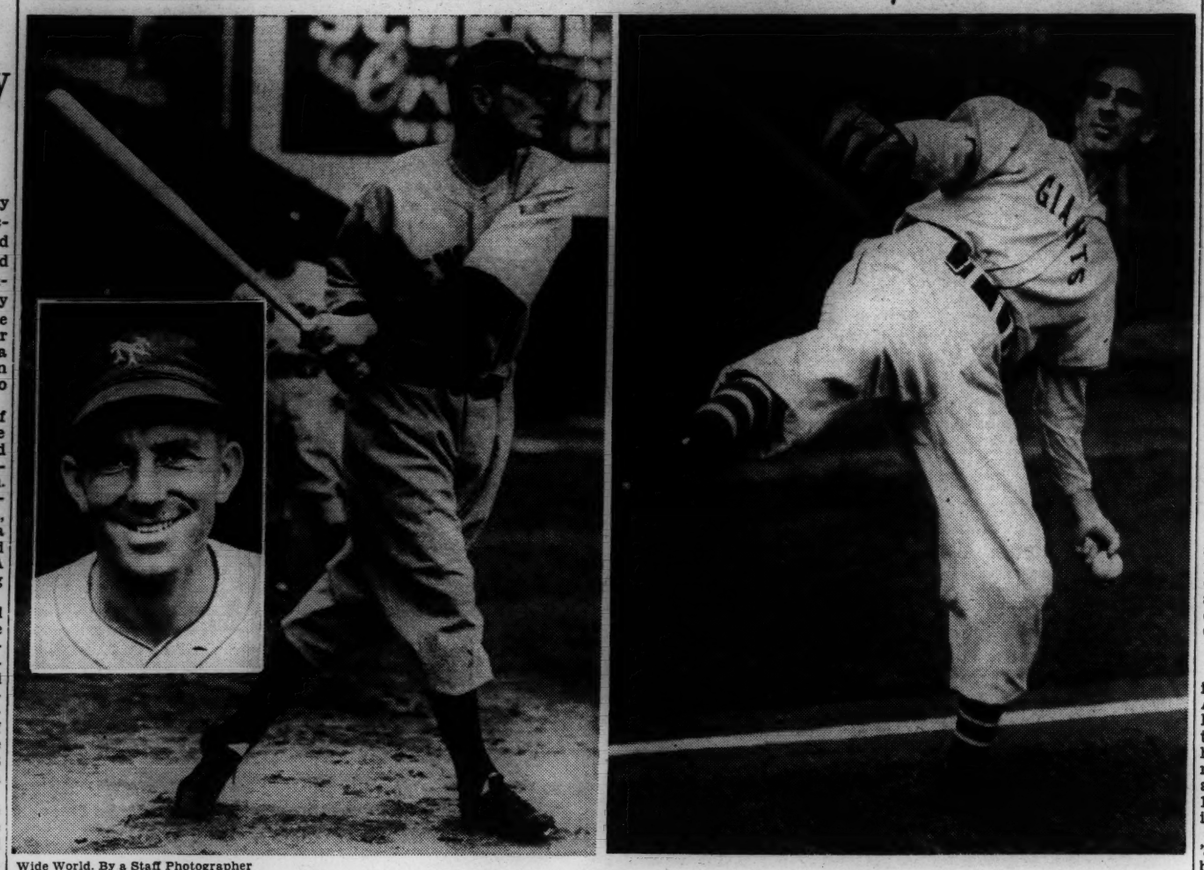
NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (AP)—Cliff Battles of the Boston Redskins maintained his lead over National Professional Football League backfield men in the race for individual offensive honors, statistics revealed yesterday.

Battles not only remained the leading groundgainer but was tied with Bill Hewitt, Chicago Bears' end, for most points with 18, and ranked as the second best passer in the circuit.

Battles has gained 274 yards in 55 attempts for a 4.9 average. Swede Hanson, Philadelphia Eagles, ranks second with 199 yards and Tuffy Leemans, New York Giants rookie, third with 186. Battles and Hanson, however, have played one more game than Leemans.

Ed Danowski of the Giants leads the passers with 15 completions in 29 attempts followed by Battles with nine out of 22. Bob Monnett of Green Bay and Winnie Anderson, Giants, have caught the most passes, six each. Armond Niccolai of Pittsburgh, Jack Manders, Chicago Bears, and Hank Reese, Philadelphia, are tied for most field goals, two each.

Leading Figures in Opening Game



Wide World. By a Staff Photographer

Left—George Selkirk, Whose Home Run Provided Only Score for Yankees. Inset—Dick Bartell, Giant Shortstop, Who Equaled Selkirk's Home Run in the Fifth Inning. Right—The Real Star of the 1936 Series to Date, Carl Hubbell

Sporting Around The Hub

Floodlight Football Thrills

FLOODLIGHT professional football opened auspiciously at National League Field last night, when some 5000 curious were thrilled as the Boston Shamrocks defeated the New York Yankees, 7-0. Coach George Kenneally showed the home fans a well-drilled team of youngsters who were fast, alert and colorful.

The only score of the game came in the second period when the Yankees attempted a fancy formation and permitted the locals to barge through the forward line to create a fumble. Earl Bartlett, former Centre College star, recovered and ran 30 yards to a touchdown. From that point on the Yankees strove to regain equality but found the Shamrocks a determined defensive organization.

Cold, threatening weather all day which turned into rain after game time, created some stay-at-homes. Those who did attend were offered a good show. Ground could be gained between the 30-yard lines but attacks were stalled from there in. Something of a near record must have occurred in the first period when only one punt was kicked. The local boys on the home team were applauded just before the game upon individual introduction. The Shamrocks now lead the American League standing with two straight victories. The Yankees have won one and lost one and Syracuse has been beaten twice. Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Brooklyn have not played yet. Pittsburgh will be here next Wednesday night.

Irish Players To Visit New England

Following participation in the world triennial tournament next month, an All-Irish women's field hockey team will give exhibition matches throughout New England. The team is due to land in New York Oct. 18 in the Transylvania. Its opening appearance in this section will be against Smith College in Northampton, Nov. 3. Following that contest the Irish players will meet Worcester Terriers, Providence Club and an All-Boston eleven.

Odds and Ends In Sports News

Newspapermen will stage their next weekly golf tournament at the Wollaston Golf Club on Monday. . . . Eight veterans of the M. I. T. rowing camp reported yesterday, which should please Coach Bill Haines . . . M. I. T.'s new freshman coach, Pat Manning, greeted over 100 first-year candidates . . . Manning recently replaced Bill Lumpkin . . . An attempt to kidnap Bruno III, mascot of Brown University's football team, was foiled, according to Lawrence Corrento, superintendent of the Pawtucket park, where the bear is housed between games.

Five Players Score

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EAST LANSING, Mich., Oct. 1—They believe in passing the honors around when it comes to scoring football points at Michigan State College. Fourteen Spartans broke into the scoring in the 1935 season, with Art Brandstatter having only 36 points for the high individual total. They continued the pace in the opening game this fall, five different players collecting the 27 points.

Fifth Game Postponed

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 1 (AP)—The fifth gam of the "Little World Series" between Milwaukee of the American Association and Buffalo, International League champions, was postponed last night on account of rain. The series will be resumed tonight with Milwaukee leading 3 games to 1 and needing only one more victory to clinch the inter-league championship.

First Ball an Ace

LONGVIEW, Texas (AP)—Mrs. Sylvester Dayson swatted a ball off the tee of the new Premier Refining Company golf course here, the first ball hit on the course. It dropped in the hole, 147 yards away, for an ace.

Frigard Succeeds Taube

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 1 (AP)—Wilho Frigard of Maynard has been appointed varsity basketball coach at Massachusetts State College. He succeeds Mel Taube, who has returned to Purdue.

Four Stars of Former Years In the Round of Eight

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUMMIT, N. J., Oct. 1—Four stars of previous championships, and four newcomers to the series are fighting out the remaining rounds for the women's golf championship of the United States at the Canoe Brook Club, though two of the former have only a single year of success to their credit.

Foremost of the veterans is Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City, Mo., who has been a member of the eight for the past four years, and has many victories over prominent stars to her credit during these tourneys. But this year her crop of victims is unusually brilliant, including Gail Wild, a local player, Mary K. Browne, the former combination tennis and golf star, and finally Patty Berg, runner-up last year. Another survivor is Mrs. John D. Crews of Coral Gables, Fla., the former Maureen Orcutt, runner-up in 1927, and still a strong contender for the crown. Her victories this week included Dorothy Traung.

Mrs. Donner Surprises

Mrs. Carl F. Donner, a neighbor of the home club at Baltusrol, was in the quarterfinals at Whitemarsh Valley, two years ago, but did not compete last year. She accounted for Mrs. William Hockenjos Jr., recent star in New Jersey play, in a sensational match, much to the surprise of the local experts, who figured the loser much better.

Beatrice Barrett, of Minneapolis, furnished the sensation last year at Interlachen, by defeating the young sensation, 15-year-old Betty Jamson and then went on to carry Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare, last year's winner, to the seventeenth hole in the semifinal. This year her chief performance so far came yesterday afternoon when, after being several holes down to the medal winner, Mrs. J. A. Page, the former Estelle Lawson, she suddenly rallied and won the match 2 up on the 17th green.

The most famous of the newcomers is Pam Barton, the British champion who, with Miss Berg eliminated, is now regarded as the favorite to take the title. A sturdy young golfer, somewhat similar in displayed good sound golf, and plowed her way through rain and mud yesterday with the same nonchalance exhibited by Jock McLean at Garden City in the amateur.

Miss Miley Among Eight

Marion E. Miley, though a well-known golfer for several seasons, had never been able to make the eight in the championship; but she managed to come through from behind to defeat another veteran, Charlotte Glutting, yesterday, though extra holes were required. Miss Glutting had been among those selected as probable semi-finalists, as she had been on several previous occasions, and the victory of the Lexington, Ky., player was a surprise.

The other survivors are altogether new. Mrs. William E. Shepherd, from Beverly Hills, Calif., appears to be a sound but hardly brilliant golfer, but her chief victory was over Ada Mackenzie, the Toronto player, also a veteran of many championships. Katherine Hemphill, from Columbia, S. C., has only fair players to her credit, but has won easily in most instances.

World Series Data

Box Score First Game

Giants

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Moore, lf	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bartell, ss	4	1	2	5	1	2	0
Terry, 1b	4	1	2	2	12	2	0
Ott, rf	2	2	2	3	0	0	0
Ripple, cf	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mancuso, c	3	1	1	1	9	1	0
Whitehead, 2b	3	1	0	0	3	4	0
Jackson, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	1	0
Hubbell, p	4	0	2	2	1	2	1
Totals	31	6	9	13	27	12	1

Yankees

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Crossetti, ss	4	0	1	2	1	3	1
Rolfe, 3b	3	0	1	1	2	1	0
Di Maggio, cf	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
Gehrig, 1b	3	0	0	0	7	0	0
Dickey, c	4	0	0	0	8	0	1
Powell, lf	4	0	0	3	4	2	0
Lazzeri, 2b	3	0	0	0	1	2	0
Selkirk, rf	4	1	1	4	0	0	0
Ruffing, p	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	32	1	7	12	24	7	2

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
Giants	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	x	—6
Yankees	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Runs Batted In—Selkirk, Hubbell, Bartell, Mancuso, Whitehead, Jackson. Two-Base Hits—Powell, Ott, Crosetti. Home Runs—Selkirk, Bartell. Sacrifices—Ripple 2, Rolfe. Double Play—Whitehead and Terry. Left on Bases—New York (A. L), 7; New York (N. L.), 7. Base on Balls—By Ruffing 4 (Ott 2, Mancuso, Whitehead); by Hubbell (Lazzeri). Struck out—By Hubbell 2 (Lazzeri 2, Ruffing 2, Dickey, Selkirk, Di Maggio, Gehrig); by Ruffing 5 (Mancuso, Jackson, Moore Ripple, Whitehead). Hit by Pitched Ball—By Hubbell (Gehrig). Umpires—Pfirman, Geisel, Magerkurth and Summers. Time—2h. 40m.

Team Standings

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Giants	1	0	1.000
Yankees	0	1	.000

First Game Figures

Paid attendance	39,419
Gross receipts	$172,157.00
Commissioner's share	25,823.55
Players' pool	87,800.07
Leagues' share	29,266.69
Clubs' share	29,266.69

Terriers Schedule A. I. C. For Saturday's Game

Boston University, after receiving notice that Norwich would not be able to field a team Saturday due to injured leading players, hustled around yesterday and secured American International College as an opponent at Nickerson field.

Pat Hanley welcomed this contest, as it will give his players an opportunity to get the feel of game competition before they meet University of Toledo a week from Saturday.

The Terriers should have little trouble with the Springfield boys as Rhode Island State and Northeastern have rolled out easy victories over the Yellowjackets in the past two successive Saturdays.

Syracuse Elects Bettinger

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 1—Sterling P. Bettinger '37 has been elected captain of the Syracuse varsity crew for next year. He was stroke of the 1935 eight.

Sidelines

LIGHT workouts consisting of polishing up offenses and defenses are in order for the East's Big Three—Harvard-Yale-Princeton—as final preparations are made for their opening games Saturday.

♪ ♪ ♪

Harvard held a scrimmage yesterday and at the conclusion Coach Dick Harlow stated that it was the best of the season. The first team showed exceptionally good blocking and running and were able to march the length of the field twice for touchdowns against the second and third string teams.

♪ ♪ ♪

Yale, tackling Cornell Saturday, worked hard and long yesterday, with the results that Coach Ducky Pond said both the first and second varsity show a decided improvement, offensively and defensively.

♪ ♪ ♪

Princeton is tuning up its offensive with passing and running, stressed in yesterday's session. Although Coach Fritz Crisler isn't particularly concerned about Saturday's game, he feels that the Williams boys will give the Tiger a good test.

♪ ♪ ♪

Tuft's yearlings provided little competition for the varsity yesterday when the senior members in both team A and B pushed over a barrage of touchdowns. Capt. Roger Keith featured in yesterday's scrimmage by scoring one of the five touchdowns and on the throwing end of two others.

♪ ♪ ♪

Northeastern held its last scrimmage of the week yesterday as Coach Al McCoy sent his charges through a long drill period. During most of the practice session the coaches stressed the defense which the Huskies will use against the Eagles on Saturday.

♪ ♪ ♪

Gil Dobie continued to drive the Boston College squad, with defensive work taking up a greater part of the session. Several players, who have been on the injured list, returned in uniform yesterday, and will all see service against the Huskies. These were Fella Gintoff, Vin Keough, center, and Walter "Cap" Bryan at a backfield post.

WINGBACKS by TINY THORNHILL

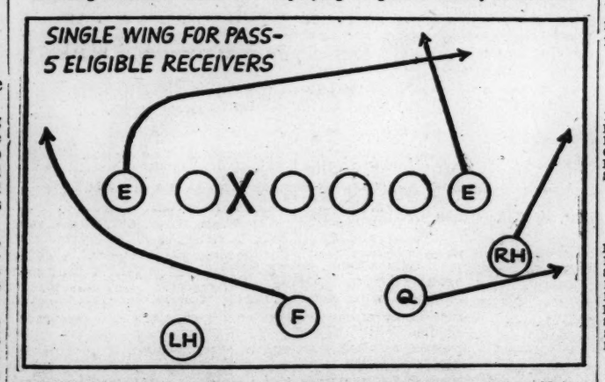
A PRIMER OF THE WARNER SYSTEM

Tenth in a series of 12 daily articles prepared by the coach of Stanford's Rose Bowl champions in collaboration with Russ Newland, Associated Press sports writer.

THE single wingback formation for passes, used frequently by Stanford football teams, is an ideal method of launching this particular attack, in my opinion, because it enables us to send five receivers down the field. Two of these are available for long shots; the others are in position for side tosses or we can cut a man back for a short whip over the line.

Either the left half or the fullback passes on this formation. The man designated fades back.

Passing attacks of teams not employing wingbacks usually do not have



as many receivers in position as those which use this formation. Notre Dame teams usually have effective passing attacks, but they send only three men down most of the time.

The theory is, of course, that it doesn't matter whether you send one or five receivers down the field, so long as the desired result is gained. In this case, however, the axiom, "There is safety in numbers," seems to be applicable.

(Tomorrow: Passes from double wingback formation.)

Carl Hubbell Reaches Peak In Series Game

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—When the bleacher youngster of today has become the grandstand manager of tomorrow you may hear him say: "I saw Carl Hubbell, the greatest left-hander of all time. I saw him at his peak—in 1936—when he carried the Giants to the top of the National League ladder and stopped the heavy-hitting Yankees in the World Series. I saw him!"

And undoubtedly the spokesman will be correct, beyond all stretch of the imagination.

Hubbell, this season, has achieved pitching heights which were denied even the great Christy Mathewson, who generally is regarded as the outstanding hurler of all time and whose right to that designation is disputed only by Washington's Walter Johnson.

The Meeker, Oklahoma, screwball ace, has won 17 straight games. He put together 16 successive triumphs during the regular campaign and added another in the opening game of the World Series at the Polo Grounds yesterday.

Allowed One Earned Run

In 37 innings of World Series and inter-league competition with the American League, Hubbell has allowed exactly one earned run. In the 1933 classic with Washington, he scored 4-to-2 and 2-to-1 victories, all runs being unearned. In the all-star games of 1933, 1934 and 1936, the Giant hurler yielded nothing that looked like a run.

Remember the all-star battle of '34 at the Polo Grounds when Hubbell fanned Gehrig, Ruth, Simmons, Foxx and Cronin in succession? At the time it was ranked as the leading pitching exhibition of all time, but unquestionably Hubbell's 1936 mound record eclipses any of his previous work.

Hubbell's winning streak this year is not just an individual achievement which strained at an individual record. On July 13 he was beaten by the Chicago Cubs, even though the Bruins made only two hits. Then he started to win. By the sheer artistry of his mound craft, he lifted the Giants out of the second division and into the World Series.

Talk Overhauling Team

On July 15, the Giants were in fifth place, 10½ games behind the leaders. The previous day Manager Bill Terry and President Horace Stoneham admitted together that the club needed a complete overhauling during the winter; that even a first-division berth was very problematical.

But among those Giants who seemed destined to finish out of the money there was one ball player who believed in himself, and who believed Terry had a winning ball club. He kept telling them so; he kept telling the scribes as much, and finally he convinced them.

With Hubbell carrying the banner, the Giants slowly but surely rose to the top. They won 15 in a row. On their final western swing of the season, they captured first place and held it from weak last-minute drives by both the Cardinals and Cubs. And in those closing weeks when, on at least two occasions, the Terrymen seemed headed for a repetition of their famous nose-dives of 1934 and 1935, Hubbell came to the rescue and set the motor running in smooth fashion once more.

The left-hander's feat established him as the greatest pitcher of the year by so wide a margin that all thought of competition for the distinction was destroyed. By a large majority he was named by a committee of baseball writers as the most valuable player in the National League. And he gained these pitching heights without the semblance of a fast ball, but rather with remarkable control, a good curve and that incomparable delivery known as the screwball. Certainly such a record places Hubbell on a pedestal beside Mathewson, Johnson and Cy Young, and those three masters were right-handers.

The One Big Hope

Hubbell today stands much in the position he occupied in the 1933 World Series when the Giants faced the Senators. He is the one big hope of the National League in the classic.

His great exhibition in the series opener yesterday, despite adverse weather conditions, astonished American League partisans who were firm in their belief that no one—not even the great Hubbell—could silence the heavy artillery of the powerful Yankees. But past reputations meant nothing to Carl, who held Lou Gehrig, Bill Dickey and Tony Lazzeri, each of whom batted in over 100 runs during the regular season, hitless in the 1936 classic's opening game. Despite a heavy rain and despite the biting temperature that is not to the liking of the veteran left-hander, he halted the same Yankee machine that had won their league championship by a margin of 19½ games, and in previous years had annexed 12 straight World Series victories. Truly, the name of Carl Owen Hubbell belongs in the Hall of Fame!

E. R.

American Pro Football League

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	P.C.
Boston	2	0	21	3	1.000
New York	1	1	13	13	.500
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	.000
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	.000
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	.000
Syracuse	0	2	9	27	.000

Result Sept. 30

Boston 7, New York 0.

Pittsburgh at Syracuse (postponed).

	T	PA	FG	Pts
Blanchard, Boston	2	0	0	12
Bartlett, Boston	1	0	0	6
Siegel, New York	1	0	0	6
Ross, New York	1	0	0	6
Hein, Syracuse	1	0	0	6
Irwin, Syracuse	0	0	1	3
Soar, Boston	0	2	0	2
Strong, New York	0	1	0	1
Hinkle, Boston	0	1	0	1

Portland Wins Coast Title

OAKLAND, Calif., Oct. 1 (AP)—Portland won the Pacific Coast League championship here last night, defeating Oakland, 8 to 3, to take four out of five games in the playoff finals.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Portland	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	—	8	11	0
Oakland	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	—	3	7	1

Batteries—Posedel and Brucker; Douglas, Tobin and Hershberger.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Still Signing Washington Oarsmen

CONSIDERING the showing which former University of Washington oarsmen have been making of late in the coaching of college oarsmen, it is not at all surprising that Harvard and Cornell should have gone to the alumni of the Seattle university for successors to the crew mentors which they released last June. While there are still a number of eastern colleges that maintain rowing as one of their intercollegiate sports which do not have Washington graduates as their coaches, their number is rapidly diminishing. The first to go to far-off Seattle for its coach was Yale and for years Ed. Leader has been turning out fine crews at New Haven. They have not always won; but their percentage of victories has put the Eli in the very front ranks of intercollegiate rowing. Yale's example was soon followed by University of Pennsylvania, and now Harvard and Cornell are starting their 1936-37 seasons with former Husky oarsmen at the head of their rowing affairs.

Wide World

Gracyn Wheeler

Two Hard Assignments

In taking the assignments at Harvard and Cornell Tom Bolles and Harrison Sanford are assuming two of the most difficult crew coaching positions there are among the eastern colleges. Harvard has one of the finest rowing equipments in college circles and has a wealth of material reporting each year; but the development of a championship sprint and four-mile crew is a real job, as the Crimson has to face strong opposition at both of these distances. At Cornell the situation is much the same and in addition the record that the Red and White made when it used to rule the river in the days of "Pop" Courtney has set a standard which is difficult to meet in these days when the competition is so keen. Both Bolles and Sanford have Washington men as their assistants so that beginning with the freshman year the candidates will be taught the same stroke. And I am ready to predict that both Harvard and Cornell will occupy higher positions in the intercollegiate rowing world than has been the case during the past 10 years.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Champions Fall

The results of the men's and women's singles lawn tennis finals in the Pacific Southwest championship tournament at Los Angeles last Sunday has furnished considerable food for thought. To have both the men's and women's champions of the United States go down to defeat in the same tournament less than a month after having won their titles is something new. I was not very much surprised to learn that Budge had defeated Perry, as the latter showed in the final match at Forest Hills that he was practically on a par with the English star. But the defeat of Alice Marble at the hands of Gracyn Wheeler was very much of a surprise. These results give promise of some great battles for championship honors in 1937 with Budge a favorite in the men's division and a great battle between Miss Marble, Helen Hull Jacobs and Miss Wheeler for the women's honors. The results should also be encouraging to the persons who will have to select the Davis and Wightman cup teams for next year.

Amusements

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BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
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COM. 1492

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KREISLER

LAST WEEK
Greatest Love Story Ever Told! Only Boston Engagement This Year
SHEARER HOWARD
ROMEO and JULIET
COLONIAL
Twice Daily 2:15 and 8:15
MATS. 50c, 75c A few at 1.00
EVES. 50c to $1.50 plus tax

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MY MAN Godfrey
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE
Added Attraction, "March of Time"
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JANE COWL in FIRST LADY
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IRELAND'S

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Queer Winter

By Margery Bianco

The Ellis family, including Kay, a young art student; Garry, her practical sister; the children, Martin and Caroline, and their mother, had gone to spend the winter in an old house in Connecticut when our story opened. This meant giving up many city pleasures, but gave their father, an archaeologist, a long-hoped-for opportunity to go on an expedition. Mrs. Ellis was called away suddenly to take a niece to New Mexico for the winter. Having difficulty with their household expenses, the girls answered an advertisement by a writer who wanted room and board. She arrived and was soon at home as one of the family; later it turned out that Charles Bassett, their landlord, was her nephew. When he dropped in unexpectedly one morning, she upbraided him for letting the cottage in such poor condition and made him acknowledge all that the girls had done to improve it. Charles began remodeling the old house he had bought nearby, in which Kay's artistic sense was a great help. When Kay got a letter from an editor in the city asking her to go in for a conference, Charles offered to drive her in to town.

Chapter Eighteen

GARRY waved vigorously as the roadster, with Charles at the wheel and Kay seated next him, sped down the hill next morning. She felt that she had done her best, anyway, toward launching Kay on the high road to success.

"Though she's so dumb when it comes to business I don't feel a bit safe about her. As likely as not she'll take the first offer they make and think they're doing her a favor. I wish I'd asked Charles to go along, too," she reflected, shaking up the kitchen stove and setting the cereal pot over for breakfast, for it was one of her conceits that she was the only practical member of the family and she felt like a positive watchdog wherever Kay's interests were concerned.

With the children off to school 10 minutes earlier than usual, there was a long and tranquil day ahead. Garry basked in the feeling of freedom and leisure that comes over any member of a family, no matter how united, when all the other members are comfortably off and out of the way.

She tidied the house, baked a chocolate cake for supper, feeling unusually energetic, and set it to cool while she wandered over to the Rowes', to find Mary busy over her wash tub in the kitchen while Tommy amused himself with a saucepan, a strainer and a pail of soapsuds, making soup with the gravel outside the back door. It was long since she had had a good gossip with Mary and the time flew until Neal's overalled figure suddenly blocking the doorway reminded her of lunch and a hungry Emily waiting across the road.

An Unfamiliar Car

"Half the day gone," Garry thought guiltily, "and I was going to get Penny's curtains up and the rest of the garden dug."

The curtains could wait till tomorrow, she decided. Kay still had to sew the rings on and Penny couldn't possibly be home for another week. They had had a letter only two days ago, another of those queer noncommittal notes which said nothing of what they wanted to know. The garden was another matter. It was too good a day to spend indoors, and when the dishes were done she took fork and rake and set to work.

It was a pleasant drowsy afternoon. Robins were busy round the apple trees where pale green sticky buds were already unfolding and the click of Emily's typewriter sounded lazily through the open window. Arabella wandered out presently, picking her way over the fresh-turned earth, with one eye on the coon cat which sat erect and motionless among the pasture weeds, watching a mole-run. Kay wouldn't be back till five at the earliest, but Garry was so anxious to know the news that she found herself listening every moment for the possible hum of a car down the valley.

Sitting down for a breathing-space on the stone wall, with Arabella on her knee, she heard presently the beat of a motor, and saw the top of a car moving slowly along the lower road. It wasn't the roadster crawling like that; it looked dingy even from the distance, but it turned in at the foot of the hill and began the twisting climb, slowing down as it came and stalling altogether at the first sharp rise.

"Someone who doesn't know the road," thought Garry, watching as the car started anew, hung for a moment uncertainly and then lurched forward, taking the hill with much wobbling and whining of gears, but a dogged determination that brought it at last with a final burst of power, abreast of the gateway, where it stalled again for good. A slim figure got out, and with one amazed look Garry dumped Arabella on the ground and tore round the house.

"Penny!"

"It's I. I made it. I never thought I would. I've had that wretched hill on my mind ever since I started out from Santa Fe!"

"But Penny—" Garry shook the small figure to make sure it was real. "You mean you learned to drive and you drove alone all that way?"

"Every inch of it, said Penny proudly. She waved her hand at the touring car, shabby, dust-covered, with dried mud caked to the axles and one crumpled fender.

An Eventful Day

"We bought that wreck down there for $40, and Peggy said if I wanted to drive it back I could keep it. I'd got it all planned out to make an impressive entry and take you all by surprise, and then I had to stall on the hill! Well, I've stalled my way half across the country, but I got here."

"You're looking grand."

She was. A grimy and dishevelled Penny, but amazingly sun-tanned, firm of muscle under her khaki flannel skirt and with a new light of assurance in her eyes.

"You're just the same. Where are the rest of you?"

"Kids aren't back yet. Kay sold a book and went to New York for the day. Everyone's fine."

They hugged, held each other at arms' length to stare, and hugged again.

"Well, you might ask me in!" Penny said.

It was barely a moment before Mary Rowe came running over with Tommy in her arms, the children close behind, for Caroline and Martin, dawdling up the hill, had broken into a run the instant they saw the New Mexico license plates on the car.

A state of happy confusion in which everyone talked at once and nobody listened and news went in at one ear and out at the other, since nothing seemed particularly important except the great fact that Penny was home again, until loud honks announced that the roadster had returned unnoticed up the hill, only to find the road barred by a strange and disreputable car outside the gateway..

To Kay, in that glad moment of surprise, it was as though all good things were happening at once. For it was all settled about the book; with a few changes and a little extra polishing, it was to be published next fall, and the thrill of work accepted for the first time, even though it was not altogether the kind of work she had set her heart on, made up for all the months of worry and misgiving.

As they drove back that afternoon, Kay had felt the happy consciousness of life opening before her in more ways than one, and to Penny's quick eyes, noting the change in Kay's face, missing the old shadow of restlessness, it seemed that something more than the book alone must have brought about that difference.

Charles stayed for supper, consisting chiefly of Garry's chocolate cake and fried potatoes, as no one could bring their thoughts to mere food, and after he had gone and Emily, under general protest, had retired to her private fireside, Penny looked round happily on the familiar room in which her thoughts had strayed for so much of the time that she was away.

Penny's Plot

"You see," she said, "I didn't want to tell you what I was doing because I knew you'd be worried. So I wrote all those letters ahead and gave them to Margaret—I told you she is down there with Peggy now—and I numbered them all and told her to mail one every four days, and I had her forward yours on to me along the road so I'd know that you were all right."

"Worried! Do you know that you had us crazy?" Garry demanded. "We thought from those letters that there was something you didn't want to tell us. They were so absolutely unlike you. Some day I'm going to make you read them over, every one, and you'll see."

"Well, it's awfully hard to make up letters ahead of time, that way, but I did think I'd done them pretty well. And then I got to the point where I just had to send a postcard. I felt so selfish, having a perfectly good time all by myself without your knowing.

"It was the first time in years I've ever done exactly as I pleased, with no one to consider. I stopped where I chose and I went on when I chose; I slept in any crazy tourist camp I took a fancy to. I didn't stop for meals unless I felt like it, and I didn't have to talk to a single soul unless I chose. I had a perfectly marvelous time!"

"We were going to have everything fixed up to welcome you, and here I was gone jaunting off to town, and your curtains aren't hung and your bed isn't made, and all that's ready is Caroline's dish-garden," Kay said, laughing, "If she hasn't just unfixed it all over again!"

"I didn't. It's right here. I'm going to get fresh violets tomorrow."

Caroline looked with self-satisfaction at the little bowl of moss and flowers on the table at Penny's elbow, over which she had labored so persistently.

"Do we have to go to school tomorrow?" Martin asked.

"No, you don't, but you have to go to bed tonight!" Penny jumped up. "Do you realize it's past 11 o'clock and I haven't even got my suitcase out of the car?"

"I'll fetch the flashlight."

They stood in the doorway looking out over the quiet hillside. The air was mild and damp, filled with the smell of earth and of springtime; from down in the valley came the glad minor chorus of peepers in the swamp. Across the road the lamp in the Rowes' kitchen shone out through the tangled apple boughs. There was a light in an upper room, too, that only Kay's eyes saw and rested on before she turned to slip her arm around Penny's waist with a little sigh of contentment.

"It's good to have you back!"

"It's good to be back!"

Garry stretched her arms, waiting for Martin to come back with the suitcase.

"Penny home, Kay's book accepted —Father coming in June. And a car." Suddenly a long-treasured remark of Caroline's sprang to mind. "Goodness, if only I had a pony and a pair of roller skates, I'd be perfectly happy!"

(The End)

Photograph by courtesy of L. Gerard Paine

Little Is Left of Greenan Castle, in Ayr, Scotland, But Enough Remains to Furnish a Grim, Dark Silhouette of Wall Against the Sky

Romance of the Crown Jewels

By Dorothy Ann Lovell

Part Three

NEXT to the Royal Crowns, the most important emblem in the glass casket in the Tower is the King's Sceptre with the Cross. It is about three feet long, made of gold and richly jeweled. Like other emblems, it was made, after the Commonwealth, for King Charles II. In its head is the largest portion of the "Star of Africa," a gigantic diamond over 2 inches in length, which is held in position by gold clasps. These clasps are cleverly made to open in order that the jewel may be worn as a pendant.

The Sceptre is the ensign of kingly power and justice and at the Coronation is placed in the King's right hand by the Archbishop.

The King's Orb

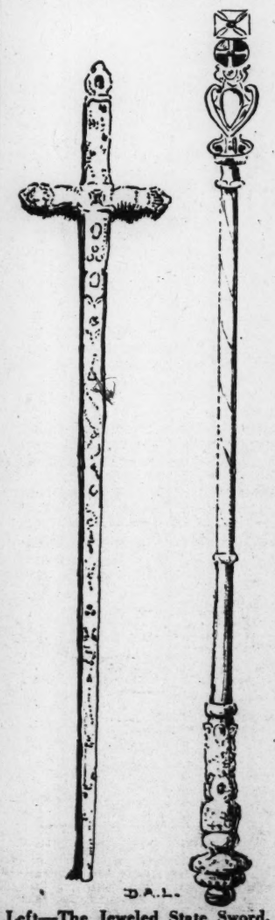
The King's Orb is called "The Orb of England," and is only allowed to be held in the Sovereign's hand. It is a globe of gold, measuring 6 inches in diameter, encircled with rare jewels, and supporting a cross of diamonds, pearls and other stones. The orb is one of the oldest Christian emblems and signifies the dominion of the Christian religion over the world. At the Coronation the Archbishop places it in the King's hand saying: "And when you see this orb set under the cross, remember that the whole world is subject to the power and empire of Christ our Redeemer." After which the King hands it to the Dean of Westminster who places it on the altar.

The Jeweled State Sword

Another prominent emblem at each Coronation is the Jeweled State Sword, the most valuable sword in the world, set with countless diamonds and other stones, the square emerald at the hilt alone being worth £2700. The design on the grip is of oak leaves and acorns in diamonds. The blade of the sword is of the finest Damascus steel; the gold scabbard is ornamented with jewels of all sizes, forming a design composed of the Rose of England, the Thistle of Scotland, and the Shamrock of Ireland, with golden sprays of laurel and palm leaves. At the Coronation the sword is handed by the King to the Archbishop of Canterbury as a sign that he places his sword at the service of the Church. After the service the Keeper of the Jewel House pays 100 shillings to the Archbishop in order to redeem it—a quaint custom by which the Archbishop earns £5!

The sword has its own adventurous tale to tell. During the reign of Queen Victoria it was not so carefully guarded as it is today and somehow became mislaid, after which, for many years, it completely disappeared until someone happened to come across a long-shaped box lying at the back of an old, disused cupboard, and being curious opened it to find the priceless jewels winking and blinking out of the shadows!

[To be continued next Thursday]



D.A.L.

Left—The Jeweled State Sword. Right—The King's Royal Scepter With the Star of Africa in the Head

D.A.L.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Orb of England.

Among Current Films

Our Motion Picture Signpost

The Last of the Mohicans (Paramount)—Whether or not you enjoyed James Fenimore Cooper's romantic story about Hawkeye and his exploits, you will probably find the film version exciting if somewhat brutal. Like most movie transcriptions, it alters things pretty well to suit its own purposes. Randolph Scott plays the part of the brusque, candid scout. Henry Wilcoxon is the proud Major Duncan Heyward. Others in the cast include Binnie Barnes, Heather Angel, Hugh Buckler, Bruce Cabot (a not altogether successful Magua), Robert Barrat and Philip Reed.

The Texas Rangers (Paramount)—This is a quite believable yarn about two cowboy bandits who join the Rangers with the idea of carrying on their banditry under the protection of the law. Gradually, they relent and finally are sent out to capture their old confederate. There is plenty of action and not a little bloodshed. Jack Oakie is good in his traditional manner. Fred MacMurray, Jean Parker, Lloyd Nolan, Edward Ellis.

The Gorgeous Hussy (Metro)—Although this film play has been beautifully photographed and handsomely mounted, it is overromantic. Joan Crawford is very dainty in crinolines, Lionel Barrymore is impressive as Stonewall Jackson and Beulah Bondi turns in a good performance as Jackson's wife. As Peggy O'Neale, the daughter of an innkeeper who caused a whole cabinet to resign, Miss Crawford's romantic foils are Robert Taylor, Franchot Tone, and Melvyn Douglas.

China Clipper (First National)—This is about a hard-boiled aviator who fails with an airline between Washington and Philadelphia and then builds up a company which finally sends planes across the Pacific. Pat O'Brien is the tough aviator who nearly loses his wife because of his ambition. Ross Alexander, Beverly Roberts, Humphrey Bogart, Marie Wilson and Henry B. Walthall make up the rest of the cast. There are some beautiful shots of airplanes in flight.

[This guide is published on this page on the first Thursday each month]

Pointers For Scrapbook Makers

IN MAKING a scrapbook there are a few fundamentals that one needs to keep in mind if the final result is to be satisfactory. The following suggestions, therefore, may be of value to the one who is starting his first scrapbook.

To begin with, everything must be done with neatness and precision. So cut your clippings with a generous margin and put them away carefully where they will not become wrinkled. When you are ready to mount them, place on a smooth board and trim accurately with a sharp razor blade, using a metal-edged ruler as guide. It is almost impossible to trim clippings neatly with a pair of scissors. After the clippings have been trimmed, press them on the wrong side with a warm (not hot) iron.

Rubber cement is very satisfactory to use, for it will not cause the page to warp or curl and it will not wet through. If a bit gets on by mistake it can be easily rubbed off without leaving a stain. It has, however, the one disadvantage of not being as permanent in holding as mucilage or paste. Spread it on with a limber steel knife which has a blunt end. Put it on both clipping and page and allow it to dry partially before mounting the clipping.

Mounting the Clippings

When you are ready to mount your clippings, plan each page carefully with an eye to design and composition. Try to work out a nice sense of balance and proportion. Don't overcrowd your pages but leave plenty of margins and breathing spaces.

It is sometimes very effective to use one side of the page only, leaving the other side blank. Or you might use one side for clippings and the facing page for a well-selected illustration or two.

Clippings may be mounted on colored construction paper before being pasted in the book. The margins of the colored paper form little frames around the clipping, and by using different colors many interesting and artistic effects can be worked out. Or the clipping, mounted directly on the page of the book, may be outlined with colored crayons to make a frame. When well done, this gives a beautiful effect, but it takes a keen eye and steady hand to do it successfully.

There are various ways to give decorative touches to the pages. For instance, you can make very simple line drawings which are effective and easy to do, even if you have only a limited ability along this line. It is also possible to buy packages of narrow strips of colored papers and little decorative motifs, gummed and all ready to be applied. Cutting out captions and titles and pasting them above the clippings is usually not very successful, as these tiny bits are very difficult to handle. It is generally better to letter headings in by hand after the clippings are mounted. Hand lettering, if well done, is one of the loveliest ways of adding beauty to the page.

Attractive Covers

The covers of the scrapbook offer many opportunities for self-expression. A cheap, uninteresting cover can be turned into a thing of beauty with a little thought and effort. In deciding on the cover, keep in mind the type of book it is to inclose. For instance, oil cloth makes a very practical—and pretty—cover for a recipe book or for one given over to other household information. Very effective covers can be made of wall paper for perhaps a scrapbook of interior decoration. Suede paper makes a beautiful cover. It is soft, pliable, doesn't crack easily, and is delightful to handle. It comes in various lovely colors. When mounted, it looks like a fine fabric. A scrapbook on poetry or art would be most attractive with a cover of suede paper.

Ties, also, offer a chance for originality. Besides, cords with various kinds of cute little tassels, ribbons of felt may be used, or very narrow strips of colored felt, braided; or braided or crocheted yarns which end in puffy little balls.

Hidden Cities Puzzle

1. Punctuate this sentence with a semi-colon; do not use a comma.

2. Papa rises at seven o'clock each morning in order to catch the early train to the city.

3. When the bus passed his street, he rode with the conductor on to the next stop.

4. John won a medal last night for the best oration in his class.

5. The most durable floor coverings we can use are rubber, linoleum, and tile.

6. A peasant woman, riding a little burro, met us on the mountain trail.

7. The Bedouins, nomad riders of the desert, are natives of Syria and Arabia.

[Answers on This Page Next Thursday]

The Stamp Corner

By Frank L. Wilson

THE new Edward VIII stamps appeared early in September. The ½d., 1½d. and 2½d. appeared first on September 1 and the 1d. about two weeks later. Additional values will be added, we understand, in due course. The design of the new stamp is simplicity itself, and the stamps are printed in the same rich colors by the photogravure process, as were the late Georgian stamps. This makes a striking yet pleasing presentation of Great Britain's young King.

We are able, in a way, to trace the growth of this popular monarch from babyhood to manhood through portraits that have appeared on various stamps. The first picture of King Edward VIII appeared on the ½c. value of the 1897 Jubilee set of Newfoundland showing him as a baby of about three years of age. Next we find his portrait at the age of about 16 on the Coronation set of Newfoundland issued in 1911. Here he appears as a naval cadet and as the Prince of Wales. In 1928 Newfoundland shows a portrait of the young Prince on the 4c. value of its publicity set issued that year, and in 1931 the Prince is shown in the uniform of Colonel-in-Chief of the Welsh Guards by the same Dominion on the 4c. value of that year. In 1932 Canada issued three stamps in honor of the Imperial Conference held in Ottawa that year and on the 5c. value portrayed the Prince of Wales. Canada again portrayed the Prince in 1935 on her Silver Jubilee issue. Thus we have seven major varieties of design showing the King's portrait, and if we include all the perforations, colors, etc., of the different issues we would have about 22 different varieties to date. This number will be added to from time to time as new values appear, and also when the Colonies and Dominions adopt new designs. During the Coronation, next year, without doubt, the Colonies and Dominions will have special sets of stamps for the event, and these will have the same popularity that was accorded the Silver Jubilee issues of 1935 issued on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of King George V's accession to the throne.

The new stamps, as mentioned before, are printed by the photogravure process in rich colors and make a pleasing set when the different values are placed together. The head is a reproduction from a photograph of the King taken by Hugh Cecil Portraits, Ltd., and the stamps are printed by Messrs. Harrison & Son, a new royal cipher "E 8 R" and crown, watermarked paper being used.

Issues From Other Countries

Algeria has issued rather a pleasing pictorial set of several values. The various values of the set portray native scenes. Among the different scenes portrayed is one showing a halt being made in the desert of the Sahara, others show the Triumphal Arch of Lambese, the Admiralty at Algiers, Colomb Bechar Oued, Ghardaia-mzab, and Tlemcen-cimetiere Musulman.

Argentine Republic will picture famous men of past history on a special set of stamps soon to be released to the various post offices throughout the Republic. Among the men chosen for portrayal are Jose Estrada, Nicolas Avellaneda, William Rawson, Justo De Oro, Gervasio Posadas, Charles III, Vincente Lopez, De Basavilbaso, Mamerto Esquiu and Eduardo Olivera.

Australia is expected to issue a commemorative stamp on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the founding of New South Wales about the first of the year, during the local celebration.

Bulgaria issued a set of three stamps in connection with the Slavic Geographic and Ethnographic Congress which was opened at Sofia on August 16th. The summit of "Mousala," the highest mountain in Bulgaria, is shown on the 1 leva value, a young maid in native costume is shown picking grapes on the 2 levas value, and a view of Nessètre, a picturesque peninsular town, on the 7 levas value.

Germany issued two stamps in honor of the Congress of the German National Party held Sept. 8 to 14 at Nuremburg. The design of the stamp shows hands raised in salute to the Nazi emblem, and the values are the 6 pf. and the 12 pf.

Greece is expected to issue a special set of stamps in commemmoration of the last plebiscite for the restoration of the Monarchy. The set, picturing King George, is expected on November 23.

Hungary has commemorated the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the recapture of Budapest from the Turks with a set of five values, each value portraying scenes symbolic of the struggle and subsequent peace.

Japan will issue a set of four values next November on the occasion of the inauguration of the new "Diet" building at Tokyo. The main hall of the structure will be pictured on two of the values and a view of the exterior on the other two values.

Yugoslavia, in recognition of the sixtieth anniversary of the foundation of the Red Cross in Yugoslavia, placed a special issue of Red Cross stamps on sale during the week of September 20 to 26. Dr. Vladan Gerogevich, first chairman of the Yugoslavian Red Cross commission, is shown on the 50 paras value, and Prince Paul is shown on the 75p. and 1d.50 values.

Russia issued a single stamp to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of A. N. Dobrolinbov, one of Russia's great writers and critics.

Belgium has just issued a set of stamps showing new portraits of King Leopold III.

United States

Reports from Washington give rather an extended program for the 1937 stamp season. A new airmail series is contemplated, as is also a presidential series. The Army and Navy series still hesitates and if delayed much longer may run into the 1937 season. A series of stamps is being considered to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Constitution of the United States also.

STAMP WINDOW

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IN KEEPING WITH YOUR STANDARDS

The Home Forum

Children of the Sun

SHADOWS of wooded hills close over their lush valleys, and the Thuringian Forest takes on the darkest color possible in the presence of the sun. In the castle grounds visitors are delaying till the last moment before closing time, in order to see from the high battlements the "green heart of Germany" in the dazzling haze of sunset, which seems about to reveal that mountain antiquity rumored as the abode of Venus.

Under the Wartburg, Eisenach's lights are coming out one by one; the town looks like a bowl of pearls under water. From its many church steeples the mixed clangor of mellow and rough-toned bells strikes the hour, and the genial mustachioed caretaker comes from the castle lodge to send the sight-seers away. One last look at the tower, the sunken garden and the covered well, and they go under the arched stone doorways where the stone slabs of the entrance are deeply rutted.

BOYS AND GIRLS, bare-legged and brown-faced, troop down the precipitous brick-paved steps, shifting their knapsacks on their tired backs. This day had too much packed into it; they are half-numbed, awed and confused. So much tradition, romance and history refuses to be sorted in the head; it is hard to reconcile legend with the legend's substance. One can visualize the Knight Tannhäuser in the rocky gorge of Hohe Sonne, for example, or Wolfram watching the pining Elizabeth as she ascends the path they are now on, just as Wagner expresses them, but the actual hall of King Henry tells another story. Its bedizened barbaric splendor of gold and painted columns, its rich mosaic chapel, the verses emblazoned in gilt on the walls, commemorate not Tannhäuser, but a worthier knight, "Herr Walther von der Vogelweide," most-renowned and best-loved of the Minnesänger whose fine and freshly vigorous lyrics make him an immortal among German poets. And the frescoes of Elizabeth, in the stiff and sentimental style of a past generation, represent the life of an industrious saint, wife and princess.

AS THE BOYS and girls on their way to the Youth Hostel discuss the castle, each one agrees that not all this elaborate and brilliant restoration of the royal court has been as impressive as an austere little chamber in the opposite and later wing of the castle above the first gate. Its position on the outside of the castle, with windows commanding a magnificent view over the town and the mountainous country, give it the appearance of a grey birdcage. And indeed this small room once housed an eagle, whose refuge is a shrine of the German people.

Here Martin Luther translated the Bible into the German tongue, laying the foundations of the written language of today, and accomplishing to the full the service he proposed to do religion and his countrymen. His stool, the horn vertebra of a whale, and his bed, are still preserved, although vandal tourists have hacked away large portions of the latter as well as the original stain on the wall, where the doughty churchman hurled his inkpot at a harassing apparition of the devil.

More youthful wanderers appear, to join the group from the castle and to tell their experiences in the town. They have seen the houses where Bach and Luther lived and wrote, the churches where they sang as boys, and the wealth of folk-art and craft in the Thuringian Museum.

IN FRONT OF the Jugendherberge, or Youth Hostel, a crowd of young people are sitting at the iron tables before the front door, delving into rucksacks and tin boxes for their supper. Old acquaintances meet, newcomers make friends quickly, and a great deal of harmless boasting goes on as each arrival mentions the number of miles he has covered, by bicycle or on foot. A sturdy Bavarian minister's daughter and her two shy handsome brothers tell, as they slice their bread and sausages, how they met that morning quite by chance after several weeks of separate "wandering" and will separate again tomorrow, how their father and brother are also on bicycle tours. A trio of young boys describe in precise North German voices a thrilling dash to Hohe Sonne and back in four hours, with emphasis on the amount of uphill pushing they had to do. In comes a girl, pushing her bicycle through the gate. With her golden-brown arms and legs, she looks like a lively boy, is on a trip from Stuttgart to the Bavarian highland and has cycled seventy miles since morning.

All young Germany, it seems, is in wood and highway and mountain these golden summer days. They come from every part of the country and go to every part. For them the government puts up more new Jugendherbergen every year, where they may sleep safely and cheaply; it encourages their explorations, so that some day no boy or girl shall be ignorant of the Fatherland.

BEFORE ALL THE paper bags and canteens are packed away, the hostess of the hostel a blonde young woman, fresh-faced and kindly, appears. It is time to get sleeping-cards. A queue of girls strings along through the door and up the hall-steps. They show their passes, pay the equivalent of twelve cents and receive clean sleeping bags if they have none. The Herberge was once a villa—the motives of Tannhäuser and King Henry are repeated in high glass windows and frescoed walls. Now cots, one above the other, stand in the large rooms, heaped with knapsacks and other possessions.

Below in the cellar, voices are singing. Wooden benches run round the walls, a girl plays the piano and a boy his accordion. Every minute new guests come in, a mouth-organ contingent strikes up and the chorus grows loud with the indefinable poignancy of young intense voices:

"For us the sun never sets . . ."

The walls are a mosaic of faces, laughing or earnest: the sharp strong smile of the girl from Stuttgart, the broad blond forehead of a boy from the North Sea, the apple-red cheeks and flashing teeth of a Rheinlander, the long brown cheeks of the minister's sons. As soon as one song is over, a dozen new demands are shouted out; the accordion player is often at a loss and the piano trembles under fingers more enthusiastic than accurate. Every available inch of the room is taken up, and still heavy boots tramp down the stairs and the crowd packs shoulder on shoulder, boys and girls with singing mouths and tumbled hair:

"Uns geht die Sonne nicht unter . . ."

Then, at ten o'clock, the boys troop away to the tall feudal house which harbors them. In the girls' sleeping-rooms there are sudden bubbles of laughter as the lights go out, a few whispers of the rooms where Bach's family carried on its daily life, of today's adventures and tomorrow's; then a demand for silence and the children of the sun sleep in the silent shadow of the ancient castle, above the crowded town that cradled genius.

M. H. C.

Autumn

WIND sweeps
The ruddy leaves
Across the wide dooryard
While the purple grackles
Scream at smoke-blue skies.

—HELEN PAULINE PARKER, in "Modern American Poetry." (New York: Galleon.)

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LANDSCAPE: *A Kakemono by Kei-shoki, Painted in the Fifteenth Century*

AMONG the treasures, sent recently on loan from Japan, for the remarkable exhibition at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, was a kakemono, painted by Kei-shoki. Hung among other Japanese landscapes, this panel revealed to the many spectators with what devotion and intensity Japanese artists turned to nature, what a forceful and graphic style they developed for the purpose of visualizing it.

Compared with western paintings of the outdoors, the Japanese pictures seemed vaster in scope, more turbulent, more expressive. On the technical side they appeared to be written; that is, they were linear rather than painterly.

In this panel we may observe how Shō Kei heightened the contrast between the depth of valleys and the altitude of mountains, how he bore down upon their outlines to increase the bulk and sharpness of the rocks. Thus he elicited the feeling of growth and change. Implied are the warmth of the sun, the chill of the wind, the drive of the rainstorm. For such a landscape is inclusive, recording not a single moment, a detached glance, but all seasons and all moods. Nature is treated in a summary fashion, in an idealized view. Man stands humbled, overwhelmed by the great spectacle. In the foreground two small figures, wanderers, philosophers, are absorbed in viewing the scene.

There is a literary quality in such pictorial style, for the artist communicates his ideas with a force comparable to superlatives of speech or to exclamatory utterance. This is no mere view perceptible to the eyes, but an experience of thought, feeling and vision. Expressionists of the modern European and American schools are seeking similar externalization of thought and feeling in the language of paint.

This kakemono was lent to the Boston Museum exhibition by Mr. Kaichiro Nezu. It was painted by Kei-shoki in the fifteenth century.

DOROTHY ADLOW

A Meeting With Sibelius at Järvenpää

AT THE turn of this century a rugged music began sounding in our orchestra halls. The voice was one that seemed to know us better than we knew ourselves. It was of the North. Landscape haunted this music, a mood of black heaths and stormy seas brooded over by grey skies. It echoed with Finnish and Norse mythology, the epic grandeur of the Kalevala and the sword strokes of the sagas. Seldom since Beethoven had the symphony sounded so original or so sincere—never an attempt to astonish the natives, never virtuosity for its own sake; instead, the organic development of a great talent. It grew slowly but with mighty spread, like a Druid oak.

Three decades later, when Jean Sibelius is the acknowledged living master of the symphony, inheritor of the purple in direct line of the classic succession, it is startling to recall how promptly and how instinctively he was accepted in North America not only as a classical symphonist but also as one of our own. It was as though he were expressing for us what none of us are as yet quite able to express for ourselves. For his music awakens slumbering memories of that half-obliterated mythology and religion of our Northern ancestors which was overwhelmed at adolescence by the Mediterranean cultures. Sibelius is the "saga" man of the symphony.

A severe test of music is whether it can stand being lived with in the open air, in direct communion with nature. So tested, even much good music will be found to smell of the lamp. Not only does the music of Sibelius meet this ordeal most triumphantly, but it fits our landscape as the poetry of Aeschylus fits that of Greece. Twenty years ago, on the deck of a coastal steamer approaching Newfoundland at dawn, as the black cliffs arose towering out of the sea ahead, suddenly the horns of the Second Symphony sounded. It was months since I had heard the work, and Sibelius had been, an instant before, far from my thought. Such intuitive identifications occurred repeatedly. On grim headlands of Nova Scotia, in the great bays of Maine, on the twin Capes of Massachusetts, the music of Sibelius always "belonged," and, conversely, in the orchestra hall his earlier symphonies could whisk one instantly to those North Atlantic sea solitudes. . . .

After having lived with Sibelius' music for more than a quarter of a century, wondering why it should so stir my world of imagination in its Northern latitudes, it became evident that if I would know more about the man I must go in person and try to find out—which would not be easy, for he is notoriously averse to talking about himself. And truly, late in the summer, breaking off discussions of music and literature with the man who, more than any other, weds those two arts in his own, it did seem a bit of a wild-goose chase to leave Romain Rolland at Lucerne and go four days' journey to a strange land on the bare prospect of an hour's conversation with a man I had never seen, and one reputedly not conversable on the very points I wished to ascertain. . . .

Järvenpää (Lake's End) is a village thirty miles north of Helsingfors in a landscape of spruce and fir, tidal estuaries, and fresh-water lakes. I could have imagined myself in coastal Nova Scotia or even Maine, but that the farmhouse architecture looks exotic. Our own North, plus a thousand years more of our own racial history. Villa Ainola stands on a pine-wooded knoll overlooking the lake to the westward. Unpretentious, it none the less has architectural charm, and its interior is, of course, rich with mementos of a distinguished career; but the man himself is too absorbing to permit of time being wasted on his stage accessories.

He looks taller than he is, being large and powerfully built, his frame stocky, his head massive and sculpturesque, with the indices of will and intellect written in that strong jaw and broad forehead. His eyes, light blue and habitually gentle, can also look flinty. He is cordial, and his hospitality has even a touch of the *grand seigneur*. Abode of the artist-recluse, together with estate of country gentleman, the villa has a twofold charm; and, as the village includes a colony of artists, authors, and savants, he can have congenial society if he wants it, but mostly he does not, and a gentlemen's agreement exists whereby they leave one another alone.

The house is stocked with books, for he reads omnivorously in Finnish, Swedish, German, French, and English, besides keeping up Latin and Greek. Of these languages he speaks, in addition to Finnish and Swedish, German and French.

His unwillingness to speak of his creative process comes less from any fear of disturbing the spring than from his feeling that such talk is beside the point. . . .

Full tilt in a discussion of the artist's function, Sibelius, losing himself in the subject, suddenly brought out this:—

"A symphony of mine is not written by the determination to write one. There is no existent and ready mechanism for composing music. Each symphony is a totally different problem. My work of the past is of no guidance whatsoever. Everything must begin anew. I must create a new method in order to create the new music. It is not a question merely of composing: the very tools must first be made. True, one must have a mechanism in the sense of a sound technical equipment, but that technique must have been so long since acquired and assimilated as to have been relegated to one's unconscious."—LUCIEN PRICE, in "We Northmen." (Boston: Little, Brown.)

What Is Substance?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALL men wish to find substance, although their individual views or concepts of substance may differ very much. Some people think of it in terms of human power, position, and wealth, while others are content if they can attain a condition where their modest daily needs are met. It is safe to say, however, that, whether the needs be great or small, as long as they are seen in terms of materiality, they can never be truly satisfied. The piling up of material comforts does not, in itself, satisfy the demand for true substance. The laborer and the industrial magnate may be equally dissatisfied and unhappy.

Among those striving after higher things it is sometimes found that even here are dissatisfaction and discontent. The idealist complains that the world refuses to have anything to do with plans which do not pay hard cash returns; the philanthropist fears that his best efforts may be met with ingratitude, and even contempt; he feels that his desire for the good of mankind has not been substantially rewarded.

It is here that Christian Science steps in with its interpretation of what the world—mankind generally—really needs, really desires. It takes the troubled one, be he king or peasant, president or pauper, by the hand, and gently points to the one true way out of discordant conditions. Mary Baker Eddy says (Unity of Good, p. 56), "The chaos of mortal mind is made the stepping-stone to the cosmos of immortal Mind," and this statement can be proved true by following the teaching of Christian Science.

What, then, is the way which Christian Science points out? It is the way Christ Jesus taught in Judea and Galilee, the way of spiritual understanding. When we once begin to realize that true substance is God, Spirit, that there is no substance but God, we are starting on the way to lasting contentment.

It is perhaps a little difficult to realize that one can be contented with spiritual things alone. A natural question is, How can one live without matter? And a natural answer, While we are in the flesh, the needs of the flesh must be met; we must have food and clothing, and good housing, helpful companionship, and so on. Christian Science replies to this in the words of the Master (Matthew 6:33), "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." When men really desire the things of Spirit, God, above all else, they find that all human needs are divinely met. To the ill-fed toiler, Christian Science says, Lift your thoughts to God, and you will see that in His presence none are weary or heavy laden, and you will find rest. To the business man, burdened with responsibility, it bears the same message of comfort and reassurance, namely, that in Spirit, and in Spirit alone, are found peace and satisfaction.

But, may say the idealist, I have turned to Spirit, and I find nothing but opposition from the world. I have not even enough to clothe myself and my family, while people who are not so particular as I am seem to have plenty and to spare. Long ago, when the wicked were flourishing "like a green bay tree," the Psalmist emphasized faith in good, and said (Psalms 37:1), "Fret not thyself because of evildoers." But we may not leave the matter there. The man who sets out to prove that Spirit is substance must learn what Christian Science teaches in regard to the utter unreality of anything that is unlike Spirit. He must reject what the world deems the inability of spirituality to provide for all human needs; and he must demonstrate its ability to do so, to his own satisfaction and that of others. Mrs. Eddy tells us (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 468), "Truth, Life, and Love are substance." There is no one who cannot, to some degree, lay hold on the truth, life, and love which reflect God, and thus acquire substance. As men express these qualities, they learn more and more of God, and more and more peace, joy, and contentment come into their experience.

There is no one so poor in this world's goods but he can find in his mental reservoir some supply of right thinking which, when actively utilized, will become increasingly productive. If he will but exercise the grain of hope, of faith in good, of love and kindness and gentleness, in all his daily doings, he will find not only that these will increase in his experience, but that they will bring with them many manifestations of good which before had been hidden from his vision. Similarly, his wealthier neighbor will find himself becoming healthier, happier, his aims becoming more constructive and his achievements more admirable, as he puts into practice the qualities of God, good, which have seemed previously to lie dormant in his thinking. In this way, all can gradually come to a clearer realization of their inheritance as children of the Most High. The real man is the reflection of God, and therefore can express only those qualities which are spiritual and good. From this standpoint, it is seen that right endeavor to see man as God sees him eventually will enable one to demonstrate perfection of thought and action, and man will be acknowledged as the son of God, perfect, pure, complete, and truly substantial.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Wind and Girl

I AM wind
No one can know
What I am, whence I am,
Whither I go.
Girl,
I see you walking there,
Tired and slow.
Whirling,
Twirling,
I encircle you.
I tease you, tug at your hair.
I kiss you, so, and so.
Your forehead, your eyes,
Your ear, like a pink shell.
I kiss you well.
I kiss your mouth into laughter,
Hide in the fold of your dress;
Your hair slips through my fingers
Like filigree
Of translucent loveliness.
I am around you, within you,
Everywhere, nowhere at all.
I have dazed you,
Amazed you.
Unaided,
I have persuaded you to mirth;
And now you are in love with the sky,
And the sun, and the good earth.
I,
I have done it all,
I, the wind,
I.

ROSEMARY CELINE COBHAM

ЧТО ТАКОЕ СУЩНОСТЬ?

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ВСЕ люди хотят найти сущность, но в этом отношении личные взгляды и понятия людей могут сильно различаться. По понятиям одних, могущество, положение и богатство, это сущность в то время, как другие рады достигнуть такого положения, в котором удовлетворены их скромные насущные потребности. Но можно смело сказать, что великили наши потребности, или малы, удовлетворены по настоящему они никогда не будут, пока мы не перестанем рассматривать их, как нечто материальное. Само по себе накопление материального благосостояния не может утолить нашей жажды по истинной сущности вещей. Одинаково неудовлетворенными и несчастными могут себя чувствовать, как трудящийся человек, так и магнат промышленник.

Однако неудовлетворенность и недовольство встречаются и среди таких людей, которые одушевлены более высокими стремлениями. Например, идеалист жалуется на то, что мир отказывается иметь что либо общее с такими проэктами, которые не могут принести доходов в звонкой монете. Со своей стороны филантроп опасается что все его лучшие намерения и усилия будут встречены неблагодарностью и даже презрением. Он находит, что не получил соответствующего вознаграждения за свое благожелательное отношение к человечеству.

Тут-то и вступает Христианская Наука с ее толкованием истинных нужд, истинных желаний мира —человечества вообще. Она берет за руку опечаленного, кто-бы он не был—царь или крестианин, президент или нищий—тихо выводит его на дорогу, на единственный путь, уводящий нас от всех негармоничных обстоятельств. Мэри Бэкер Эдди говорит: (Unity of Good, стр. 56) "Хаос смертного разума сделан ступенью к космосу бессмертного Разума," и правильность этих слов можно доказать соблюдением учения Христианской Науки.

Что-же это за путь, который нам указывает Христианская Наука? Это есть путь, которому учил Иисус Христос в Иудее и в Галилеи,—путь духовного постижения. Лишь только мы начинаем постигать, что истинная сущность есть Бог, Дух, что нет иной сущности кроме Бога, то мы начинаем трогаться в путь в направлении прочного удовлетворения.

Быть может не совсем легко понять, что можно довольствоваться одним лишь духовным удовлетворением. Естественно напрашивается вопрос: как можно жить без материи, без вещества? Ответ на это приходит не менее естественно: Пока мы еще во плоти, нужды плоти должны быть удовлетворены: мы должны иметь пищу и одежду, удобное жилище, друзей и так далее. Христианская Наука отвечает на это словами Учителя (Матф. 6:33): "Ищите-же прежде Царства Божия и правды Его, и это все приложится вам." Когда люди фактически желают того, что духовно, Бога, более всего то они видят, что удовлетворяются в божественном порядке все нужды человеческие. Изнуренному труженику Христианская Наука говорит: Вознесите мысли ваши к Господу и вы увидите, что в Его присутствии нет труждающихся и обремененных, и вы найдете покой. Человеку делового, обремененному ответственностью, она приносит ту-же благовесть утешения, и уверенности, что мир и удовлетворение можно найти в одном только Духе.

Но—скажет идеалист—я обратился к Духу, но не нашел ничего, кроме оппозиции со стороны людей. Я даже не имею достаточно во что одеть себя и свою семью, в то время, как другие люди, менее щепетильные, чем я, имеют всего в обилии и даже с излишком. Много лет тому назад, когда злодеи процветали подобно "многоветвистому дереву," Псалмопевец призывал верить в добро: "Не ревнуй злодеям" (Пс. 36:1). Но этим вопрос не исчерпывается. Кто берется доказать, что Дух есть сущность, тот должен узнать, чему учит Христианская Наука относительно полной нереальности всего, что несходно с Духом. Прежде всего нужно отбросить то всеобщее мнение, что духовность не способна обеспечить свех потребностей человека, а затем уже доказать на практике обратное. Доказать это нужно и ради личного удовлетворения и ради блага других. Mrs. Эдди говорит нам (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures стр. 468): "Сущность есть Истина, Жизнь и Любовь." Нет никого, кто-бы не мог хотя-бы в известной степени, овладеть истиной, жизнью и любовью, отражающими Бога и таким образом обрести сущность. По мере того, как люди отражают эти качества, они познают Бога все лучше и лучше, и все больше и больше спокойствия, радости и довольства входит в их жизнь.

Нет такого обездоленного в смысле мирских благ человека, который бы не нашел в своем мысленном хранилище некоторого количества правильных мыслей, производительность которых при активном использовании их, будет все время увеличиваться. Если человек этот станет ежедневно проявлять в своих поступках, хотя бы немного надежды, немного веры в добро, немного любви, доброты, мягкости то он увидит на опыте, что не только у него станет этих качеств больше, но еще сверх того они повлекут за собой много добрых явлений, которые раньше были скрыты от его взора. Точно также его более состоятельный сосед увидит, что он делается здоровее и счастливее, цели его становятся более созидательными, а достижения более замечательными. Он все это увидит по мере того, как станет применять на практике качества Бога, добра, раньше повидимому, лежавшие в его сознании без движения. Таким путем все постепенно смогут лучше осознавать свое право наследования, в качестве детей Всевышнего. Истинный человек это отражение Бога и поэтому может выражать только качества духовные и хорошие. Исходя из этого видно, что если стараться видеть человека каким его видит Бог, то это действительно сделает его способным выразить совершенство в своих мыслях и поступках и человек будет признан сыном Божиим, совершенным, чистым, целостным и имеющим свою истинную сущность.

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society; Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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Judge Qua Refuses Ballot Delay; Storm Tide Floods Waterfront

Boston Today

Court Refuses Delay on Ballots

Democratic legal strategy, aimed to further hold up the printing of election ballots and prevent the insertion of names of Union party candidates particularly, was shattered by Supreme Court Justice Stanley E. Qua this afternoon.

Justice Qua, ruling on a writ of mandamus entered by counsel for the Democratic State Committee to halt the presses until the Ballot Law Commission might pass on the validity of signatures on nomination papers of independent and Unoin party candidates, announced that the court will take no action interfering with the printing of the ballots.

"Under no circumstances," Justice Qua told attorneys for the Democratic State Committee, "will the court take any action which will interfere with the printing of the ballot. The tenor of the election laws is that an election shall be held on a certain day and that ballots shall be printed for that day.

"If the court should find for the petitioner in this case any decree will be conditional so that whatever the court orders shall not interfere with the printing."

Democratic legal counsel, despite this declaration from Judge Qua, persisted in pushing their plea because they hoped to keep various candidates off the ballots in districts where separate ballots must be printed. Judge Qua set 9 o'clock tomorrow as the hour to hear their petition.

In the meantime, the Ballot Law Commission reversed a decision made 10 days back and ordered the name of Lawrence O. Witter of Taunton restored to the ballot. Mr. Witter is a Union party candidate for United States Representative in the Fourteenth Congressional District.

Mr. Witter's name was dropped when Charles H. McGlue was chairman of the commission and acted under the blanket protest of Democratic Chairman Joseph McGrath against the names of all independent candidates.

The commission also ordered restored the names of six United Labor party candidates, seeking seats in the legislature. All are from Springfield. The restoration was on the order of Justice Qua who directed that five of the names be placed on the ballot in his decision yesterday which enjoined the commission from ruling Thomas C. O'Brien's name off as Union party candidate for the United States Senate.

Governor Curley's embracing the 16 principles of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin's National Union for Social Justice in his radio speech last night and using that move as an argument for the radio priest's supporters to vote for him rather than for the Union party's candidate for Senator and for Vice-President, Thomas C. O'Brien, drew fire from Mr. O'Brien today.

"This move failed of its purpose," said Mr. O'Brien. "I am still in the fight for Senator and will stay in it. Whats' more, I will win. I'll win both the Union party vote and the liberal vote of the Republican and Democratic parties."

While listening to Governor Curley's speech last night, Mr. O'Brien said, he was under the impression that the Governor had taken the Rev. Mr. Coughlin's advice and "was indorsing my candidacy, as he must know that he cannot win without the Coughlin support. He did not know and it is hard to see how he can indorse the platform of Lemke and O'Brien and do otherwise."

Mr. O'Brien said he hoped for the support of Democratic voters. He added that he is going to limit his campaigning for the vice-presidency to Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The aim of his party, he said, is to create a deadlock on returns on the two major political parties and throw the election into Congress.

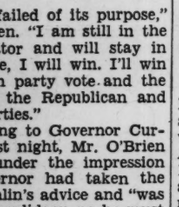
Storm and Tide Flood Waterfront

Atlantic avenue tearooms impressed kayaks to ferry their customers to and fro today, as rain, wind and storm urged a usually high tide to abnormal efforts.

Incoming tide this morning covered T. Long, Central and India wharves with a foot of water, wholly

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Probably clearing late this afternoon; fair weather with slight temperature change tonight and Friday; diminishing easterly winds, shifting to moderate to fresh west to northwest.

Maine: Mostly cloudy; showers in east and north portion and in north portion Friday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire: Partly cloudy, probably showers in north portion tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Occasional showers tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong southeast winds becoming moderate; variable over north and moderate to fresh shifting winds becoming northwest over south portion; partly overcast to[-] [-]y with showers over north portion tonight.

...l Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	53	58	Minneapolis	36	66
Bermuda	78	86	New Orleans	70	84
Chicago	48	58	New York	56	62
Denver	40	56	Norfolk	70	74
Helena	32	42	Philadelphia	50	66
Jacksonville	76	90	St. Louis	52	66
Kansas City	50	68	San Francisco	54	62
Los Angeles	62	76	Washington	56	80
Miami	78	86			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 1.
B—Maximum, Sept. 30.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 11:28 p. m.; height 11.0 feet.
Friday, 11:47 a. m.; height 11.8 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:56 p. m.

Summons to Duty

Poster to Be Used in the Greater Boston 1937 Campaign for Community Funds

or in part, raising the level at 11:05 a. m. to 13.57 feet, two feet above the normal for Oct. 1.

Fishermen explained that east winds in the harbor, but southeasterly along the coast, invariably caused unusually high tides. As the waters began to recede shortly before noon, they added that the ebbing would be retarded due to the continuing east winds.

The first real high water of the season flooded the streets along the front, impeding traffic, and prevented the raising of the draw at Craigie bridge at the lower Charles River dam by filling the machinery pits. Trucks and automobiles were hub deep in spots along the waterfront.

Ships tied at the wharves loomed to skyscraper size as the tide rose. The gangplank on the Saint John canted to a 45-degree angle with the pier.

Today's tide is the highest since March 4, 1931, according to U. S. Weather Bureau records. In 1931 the water reached 13.65 feet.

In the books of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey the highest tide in Boston since records were kept was on April 16, 1851, when 15 feet was established. This tide was flowing at the time of the storm that destroyed Minot's Light. Boats were used to reach the Customhouse.

Air Line Speeds 'Down East' Service

Air service on northern New England airlines will be considerably speeded up beginning about Oct. 15 when the Boston-Maine-Vermont Airways places new all-metal Lockheed Electra transport planes capable of cruising at three miles a minute, on its lines, it was announced today. Two of the new ships are practically complete at the factory in Burbank, Calif., and will be flown to Boston some time this week. The third plane will be delivered later.

With the placing of new ships in service, the old equipment earns an honorable retirement. These old planes, Stinson tri-motored ships, were original equipment on the old Ludington Line, which operated "every hour on the hour" between New York and Washington. The line later was taken over by Eastern Air Lines. Then the ships were sold to the New England airline.

Time between Boston, Bangor, Maine, or Burlington, Vt., the northern terminals of the line, will be cut practically in half so that each will be one hour and a half "distant" from Boston. Intermediate times also are cut. Portland will be a 35-minute flight, Manchester, N. H., will be a 16-minute flight.

The new planes are thoroughly modern, with specifications as follows: Two 450-horsepower motors, each of which can sustain flight; two pilots; two-way radio; noiseless and ventilated cabins; seats for 10 passengers, each of which has own light, call bell and window; mail and express compartment; sanitary conveniences; full complement of flying instruments including those for "blind flying" when ground installations are completed.

According to officails of the air line, the two routes from Boston are lighted as far as Concord, N. H., and Portland, Maine. Sites for radio range stations and more lights have been selected and leased, and are under construction in some cases, to each of the terminal cities. Fields at Portland and Bangor, Maine, and Montpelier, Vt., have been enlarged to make operation safe for the new planes. Thus, when radio equipment is finished, the line will institute night flights and pick up air mail deposited in northern New England post offices at the end of the business day, transferring it to flights bound out of Boston for New York and southern and western points.

Springfield Machinists Class

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 30—Mayor Martens' re-employment committee, which trains unemployed men to be machinists and machine operators, will start a new class at the Springfield Trade School. Of 102 men who took summer courses, 61 have been placed in jobs. The fall class will comprise about 45 members, and will have sessions every week day.

'Cash Registers' In Sumner Tunnel

Motorists popping into the $19,000,000 Sumner tunnel got their money's worth today.

No drab commercial transaction was this paying a fee in the slow-up of traffic at the entrances, but a first view of a battery of new municipal "cash registers," installed yesterday "for accuracy"—"for the same reason cash registers are used in stores," one tunnel employee said.

On square boards at each entrance were four illuminated price lists containing the charges on 10 classifications of motor vehicles. The boards register electrically the toll paid: 15 cents for passenger cars and small trucks, 25 cents for busses and $1.50 for trucks over 15,000 pounds.

Up at the City Hall the city auditor's office was compiling figures on the submarine highway. In the six months for the bookkeeping year which ends March 31, the tunnel is losing at the rate of $5894 a week.

Expenditures for the six months' period closing yesterday, the auditor's office reported, were $612,213.70 and receipts $458,969.18, leaving a deficit for the 26 weeks of $153,244.

Maintenance costs for the six months' period amounted to $231,000—or $8846 a week.

A large portion of the overhead on the tunnel goes to charges on the bonds, the auditor's office reported. Interest on the bonds is 4.3 per cent.

On March 31 last the loss for the year was $256,214, a total which Mayor Mansfield said would mean an addition to the tax rate of about 15 cents a thousand. The year's deficit averaged $4927 a week.

Curley Buttons Made in Chicago

Because of his campaign buttons, Governor Curley, Democratic senatorial nominee, is currently the foil for a good-humored attack by Robert G. Wilson Jr., city councillor from Dorchester.

The Curley publicity buttons, or clips, are revealed as the manufacture of a Chicago novelty firm. And the Governor, heretofore staunch supporter of Massachusetts-made products, is accused by Mr. Wilson of delinquency.

Thousands of the clips have been distributed among the voters as part of Mr. Curley's appeal to elect a "Man for the Man's Job."

"I have frequently heard Governor Curley advocate the slogan, 'Buy American,'" said Mr. Wilson, "and more especially that we should patronize Massachusetts industries, but it would seem that he himself should set the example. It would appear fair to assume that Governor Curley could find some place nearer than Chicago to have these buttons manufactured."

Curley's Plea In O'Brien Case Called Mistake

Move Gives Public Idea Governor Sees Defeat, Observers Say

Baffled by Lodge

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Massachusetts political leaders are considering seriously today the effect of James M. Curley's unproductive efforts to force the withdrawal of Thomas C. O'Brien, Union party candidate, from the United States Senator contest. They are particularly concerned with the Governor's telephone appeal to the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, head of the National Union for Social Justice.

Doubt was expressed as to the wisdom of this attempt which failed so miserably. To some observers it appeared to be an admission of weakness, an admission that the Curley political steamroller has lost much of its power.

Monday Quarterback

This stand, of course, is like that of the Monday-morning "quarterback" who can tell on Monday what a losing football team should have done on Saturday to turn defeat into victory. Had the Governor succeeded in convincing the radio priest that Mr. O'Brien should withdraw from the contest, he would have been given credit for a master political move.

Yet this does not eliminate the possible ill-effect of the strategy upon the Governor's senatorial candidacy. Had the Governor been supremely confident, as he seems to be in statements to the press, he would not have cared whether or not Mr. O'Brien were in the race. He would have sharpened his political tools and waged a campaign against Mr. O'Brien as bitter as the one he is waging against Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., Republican senatorial nominee.

Tactics Baffle Governor

Mr. Lodge is the first opponent the Governor has faced in his political career who has failed to mention James M. Curley during the campaign.

Those, including the writer, who first questioned the Lodge type of campaign as ineffective against Mr. Curley are beginning to wonder whether Mr. Lodge may not be entirely right.

Mr. Curley has the reputation of being one of the best counter fighters in Massachusetts politics. Given an opening, he will smash back viciously and against most opponents this counter attack is devastating. Mr. Lodge doesn't attack Mr. Curley and he has a record which cannot easily be attacked. Youth and comparative inexperience are his only alleged vulnerable points. This is poor material for the Curley type of campaign.

Returning to the O'Brien-Coughlin angle, many politicians believe the Governor, by his telephone call to the Rev. Mr. Coughlin, has alienated any possible affections the Coughlin followers might have had for him. Thereby, the Governor will lose thousands of votes from the very section of the population which gives him most of his votes.

Success Held Doubtful

Without a doubt, Mr. Curley must fight desperately to win from the radio priest any followers he possesses in Massachusetts. It is questionable whether the radio appeal he made last night will be generally effective. In that address, he declared he adhered to a major portion of the 16-point Coughlin platform, and argued that, therefore, Coughlin adherents should vote for him and not for Mr. O'Brien, who, he says, has no chance of winning.

As to the possibility that Mr. Curley has developed in the mind of the public a suspicion that his confidence of winning is badly shattered, that suspicion might well prove serious to him. A section of the voting public always likes to be with the winner and votes for the man toward whom the tide seems to be turning. Therefore, there is real danger in strategy which may develop the general feeling that a candidate is not certain of victory.

Edgar M. Mills.

Brown Greets Alumni Oct. 9

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 1—Hundreds of graduates of Brown University from all parts of the East are expected to return to the campus for the second annual alumni day on Oct. 9. A committee has arranged a varied program that includes a dinghy regatta on the Seekonk river.

'Inside' Profits in Amoskeag Charged; Dumaine Faces New Quiz at Hearing

By a Staff Photographer

Upper—Representative Adolph J. Sabath
Conducting the Congressional Investigation
Lower—Frederic C. Dumaine
Treasurer of Amoskeag Manufacturing Company

Upper—Representative Thomas O'Malley
Joins in Questioning of Witnesses
Lower—Peter C. Borre
Aiding Investigation of Amoskeag Affairs

Mill Treasurer States No Attempt Made to Raise RFC Loan

Asked About Cash From Two Banks

Officials Reveal Steps Taken to Protect Firm's Bondholders

An absorbing tale of big business was unwound in Boston today.

The Sabath Congressional Committee peered behind the scenes of the Amoskeag Mills and brought to light several interesting developments. These included:

1. Hints that efforts of Amoskeag officials to keep their mill—largest textile plant in the world—running and their 12,000 employees working were decidedly feeble.

Spotlight on Profits

2. Charge that huge profits were made by certain officials and certain Boston financial houses in the financial manipulations that preceded Amoskeag's closure.

3. Charge that officials thought more of getting 100 cents on the dollar for bondholders than they did of saving jobs for their employees or the industry for the city of Manchester, N. H., largely dependent upon the mill pay roll.

It was the second day of the committee's hearing.

When the hearing was concluded in Manchester yesterday afternoon, Representative Adolph J. Sabath of Illinois, chairman of the committee, decided to finish the meetings in Boston for the convenience of witnesses.

Dumaine Recalled

As today's hearing was opened in court room number six on the sixteenth floor of the Federal building, Frederic C. Dumaine, Boston financier and central figure in Amoskeag for the past half century, was recalled to the stand.

As the graying, stocky industrialist of French-Canadian descent who rose from a clerkship in the office of T. Jefferson Coolidge to become one of the larger New England capitalists, took the stand he came under the penetrating questioning of Thomas O'Malley, United States Representative from Wisconsin and a member of the Sabath committee. It was a dramatic contest of quick questions and fast replies.

Quizzed About Loans

Mr. O'Malley asked about two loans negotiated with Boston banks, one for $4,000,000 borrowed from the First National in October, 1934, and the other for $1,500,000 borrowed from the National Shawmut Bank in April and January, 1934.

Asked Mr. O'Malley: "How much cash was left in the company after the banks had been paid?"

"I don't know. I didn't keep the books," Mr. Dumaine replied.

"As treasurer, you should know," asserted Mr. O'Malley.

"I can't remember from day to day," parried Mr. Dumaine.

"Could you," demanded Mr. O'Malley, "have kept going if you hadn't had to pay the banks?"

"Yes, if we hadn't had to pay interest on the bonds."

Questioning Continues

"Then," charged Mr. O'Malley, "all you did was run into 77-B (this is the reorganization section of the federal bankruptcy law). Did you try to get an agreement of the bondholders to pass the interest? It has been done, you know."

"Do you really want to know what I did?" asked Mr. Dumaine.

"Yes," answered Mr. O'Malley.

"I went to the bankers," began Mr. Dumaine. "I found I couldn't have the notes renewed without collateral. I went to Washington to see Mr. Hopkins (Harry L. Hopkins, relief director) and Mr. Jones (Jesse F. Jones, head of the RFC). Both asked me for trial balances. I told Mr. Hopkins that he must consider that the bondholders had to be taken care of. He said that was none of his affair.

"I showed Mr. Jones," Mr. Dumaine continued, "the trial balance. He said it was a good clean balance, but that the bonds were in the way. He told me to get rid of the bonds and come back. The only way to get rid of the bonds was to go to court. I was advised to do this by reputable people, including the chief justice of New Hampshire."

"Did you," asked Mr. O'Malley, "ever make formal application for an RFC loan?"

"No."

"Why?"

Not Worthwhile

"It was the opinion," explained Mr. Dumaine, "of the board that it was not worthwhile to make an application until the bonds had been paid off."

"It is clear," commented Mr. O'Malley, "from the testimony that no effort was made to save the plant, besides making inquiries and forming opinions. The paying off of the bondholders 100 cents on the dollar was apparently the only concern of the officers of the company."

Then Mr. O'Malley added, that no reorganization was contemplated for actual operation, but was considered only as a means of repaying bondholders.

This prompted Mr. Sabath to break in, "This was a system practiced in 1927 to 1929 that brought about destruction, robbing the public of millions of dollars. The same practices are now being used by operators who think the public has forgotten the experience of those years. We intend to enact legislation to stop such practices in the future."

Dumaine Answers

In answer to questions Mr. Dumaine said that Amoskeag employees were not asked to buy securities of

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

R. I. Democrats Crush Revolt But Fear Insurgents at Polls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 1—Organization Democrats in this State, cheered by their sweep in caucus elections, Tuesdays, over insurgent factions, still are harassed by the prospect that the routed elements may withhold active support at the polls in November.

The revolt by the Pawtucket Democratic leader, Thomas P. McCoy, to seize control of the party and rebuke the Administration was crushed overwhelmingly. Only in one test, in Cumberland, did McCoy supporters win. The result in other communities varied from the close vote in Warwick to the 19 to 1 defeat suffered by Mr. McCoy in Warren.

Mr. McCoy, bitter foe of Gov. Theodore Francis Green, had waged a State-wide campaign for months. His aim was the election of McCoy-pledged slates of delegates who could nominate him as Democratic candidate for Governor at the convention to be held in two weeks.

Rhode Island is one of the few states adhering to the caucus instead of the more popular primary system. Republicans will hold their caucuses later this week.

Although he was routed in his State-wide fight, Mr. McCoy still holds Democratic control in Pawtucket and the Blackstone Valley. Mr. McCoy has not indicated whether he intends to take the defeat gracefully or to continue his rebellion, possibly attempting to split the Democratic vote by running as an independent candidate for Governor.

Democratic insurgents fared badly in other caucus tests this week. The one exception was Representative James H. Kiernan, House leader in the last session of the Legislature. The district Democratic committee in Providence refused to endorse Mr. Kiernan for renomination, but he ran in the caucus as an independent and won handily, 1304 to 885, over the endorsed candidate, Joseph P. A. Dwyer.

Republicans hold their caucuses later this week but the voting will be merely a formality. Contests are expected in a few minor tests, but for all the important offices there are no battles. The G. O. P. has succeeded in achieving a measure of harmony this year that was not expected a few months ago even by party leaders. This harmony, coupled with the rift in the Democratic ranks, has made Republicans more confident of victory in November than in any recent election year.

Propeller Club Elects Officers

Officers of the Propeller Club of the United States were re-elected and resolutions on maritime affairs were endorsed at the closing session of the 10th annual conference of that organization, on the Steamer Yarmouth yesterday. Next year's convention will be held at Memphis, Tenn.

Charles H. C. Pearsall of New York, president of the Columbian Steamship Co., was re-elected national president and 16 vice-presidents for various sections of the country were chosen. New England is to represented once more by L. O. Arringdale.

Resolutions: 1—Approved reciprocal trade agreements now in effect between the United States and foreign countries. 2—Supported the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 and called for full cooperation between the Government and the shipping industry. 3—Approved latest legislation for safety of life at sea and better employment conditions for American labor in the shipping industry. 4—Called for Government to restore Commodore Perry's old flagship now in Misery Bay, Lake Erie. 5—Asked Government to clarify regulations regarding eligibility of graduates of state schoolships for ratings at sea. 6—Appealed for greater Government assistance for schoolships run by states, allowing cadets to enroll from other states where there are no schoolships.

Tydings Lauds President As Humanitarian

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 1 (AP)—Senator Millard E. Tydings (D) of Maryland urged American voters today to consult their conscience to determine what the administration of President Roosevelt has done for them.

Addressing the New Hampshire state Democratic convention, Senator Tydings declared that humanitarianism had replaced indifference and a returning prosperity was dispelling depression.

Saved From Dictatorship?

"I care not whether you be Democrats, Republicans, Socialists or what not—consult your conscience. Remember those dark days of a few years ago and consider what has been done to alleviate the distress and misery of the Hoover panic," he continued.

"Who knows but that Franklin Delano Roosevelt and the measures which he offered for solution of our difficulties saved this country from the dictatorship which prevails in Europe, and possible revolution, or at least widespread rioting on the part of a disillusioned people?"

Property Owners

The convention was presented a platform calling for diversions of part of the State gasoline tax to country roads, approval of new expenditures for cattle disease eradication, revision of the state tax system and relief for property owners.

It also favored "economy without denial of adequate relief" and revision of the State's bookkeeping system "so that any citizen can tell the true status of the financial condition."

The platform condemned shifting of public money from one fund to another to create an impression of a balanced budget, and urged legislation to provide supervision of juvenile and adult delinquents.

October Drive For Road Safety

An attempt to reduce automobile accidents throughout the State during October begins today. Lieut. Col. Paul G. Kirk, commissioner of public safety, has instructed state police troop commanders to report all minor accidents to the Registry of Motor Vehicles.

In previous years October has had the heaviest toll of the 12 months. To prevent an increase this year every available man will be placed on patrol duty, Lieutenant Colonel Kirk said.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Reading, in Wakefield Town Hall, Wakefield. 8.

Theaters

SHUBERT—"First Lady," starring Jane Cowl, by Katharine Dayton and George S. Kaufman. Presented by Sam H. Harris. 8:30.

REPERTORY—"Class of '29," presented by the WPA. 8:30.

Movies

BOSTON — "Star for a Night," with Claire Trevor, Jane Darwell, Arline Judge and Evelyn Venable. 10:50 a. m., 1:50, 4:50, 7:50, 10:35. Stage: "Follow the Stars," revue, Joan Marsh, also Vic Oliver.

MODERN—"The General Died at Dawn," starring Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. 10:25 a. m., 1:13, 4, 6:50, 9:37. Also "Three Married Men," with Roscoe Karns, William Frawley and Lynne Overman. 9:15 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.

TREMONT — "Little Lord Fauntleroy," with Freddie Bartholomew. 10:05 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:15. Also "Private Number," with Loretta Young and Robert Taylor. 8, 11:45 a. m., 3:15, 6:45, 10:10.

METROPOLITAN—Kay Francis and George Brent in "Give Me Your Heart." 11:45 a. m., 2:27, 5:09, 7:51, 10:33. Stage: John Boles; also Fred Allen's "Town Hall Tonight," revue. Tomorrow: "Wives Never Know," featuring Charles Ruggles and Mary Boland. Stage: Al Donahue and his orchestra with the "Rainbow Room Frolics."

UPTOWN—Robert Taylor in "There's Always Tomorrow," with Frank Morgan. 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. Also "Yours for the Asking," featuring George Raft and Dolores Costello. 1:05, 4:05, 7:05, 10:05.

EXETER—Walter Abel and Edith Atwater in "We Went to College." 2, 4:55, 7:54. Also "Suzy," with Jean Harlow and Franchot Tone. 3:10, 6:05, 9.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Major Bowes, "Shooting the Record Breakers." "Little Miss Nobody." "For Sport Sake," and other shorts.

FINE ARTS—"Nine Days a Queen," with Cedric Hardwicke and Nova Pilbeam. 1:55, 3:50, 5:45, 7:40, 9:35.

UNIVERSITY—"Girls' Dormitory," with Simone Simon, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "And So They Were Married," featuring Mary Astor. 1:55, 5, 8:05.

COLONIAL—"Romeo and Juliet," starring Norma Shearer and Leslie Howard. 2:15 and 8:15 daily.

Radio Programs On Page 10

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"A Midsummer Night's Dream," with James Cagney, Joe E. Brown, Dick Powell, Jean Muir and others. Fenway: 11:50 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:55. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 2:10, 5:45, 9:20. Also "A Son Comes Home," featuring Mary Boland. Fenway: 1:55, 5:15, 8:35. Paramount: 9:25 a. m., 12:50, 4:25, 8:05.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"White Fang," with Jean Muir and Michael Whalen. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10. "I Stand Condemned." 3:50, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Harvard Special." 3:35, 6:35, 9:35.

MEMORIAL — "My Man Godfrey," with William Powell and Carole Lombard. 10:33 a. m., 12:46, 2:59, 5:12, 7:25, 9:38.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"The Great Ziegfeld," with William Powell, Myrna Loy and Luise Rainer. Orpheum: 8 a. m. Both theaters: 11 a. m., 2:15, 5:35, 9.

Music

DORCHESTER WPA CONCERT — State Symphony Orchestra, Leopold Podolsky, conductor. Jeremiah E. Burke School, Washington Street. 8:15.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Museum Treasures," guidance tour by Miss Macinnis. 11 a. m. Also lecture on "Treasures in the Imperial Repository of Shosoin," by Dr. Jiro Harada of the Imperial Household Museum of Tokyo. 3.

Excavators Find Ancient Culture In Indus Valley

More than 2000 years before Gautama Buddha began preaching in India, men of the Indus Valley developed a civilization of which the most important of relics have come to Boston, to be placed in the collection at the Museum of Fine Arts. Nowhere else outside of India are such objects of Jhukar and Harappa cultures to be found, and, as in the case of the art of Japan and China, Boston again becomes a center of information concerning practically unknown periods of oriental development.

Excavating at Chanhu-daro in Nawabshah district of Sind, an expedition led by Dr. Ernest Mackay, a joint enterprise of the newly-formed American School of Indic and Iranian Studies and the Museum of Fine Arts, has discovered evidences of a people who conducted pottery and toy-making industries about 3000 B. C. That they were a peaceful race is indicated by the marked absence of weapons among the remains. Indeed it would appear that floods, which wiped out all trace of the inhabitants at intervals during the past 5000 years, were the only serious disturbances to the residents of Chanhu-daro, which probably was occupied by the same race that built the cities of Mohenjo-daro and Harappa.

On Display at Museum

Among the newly-acquired objects, most of them of the Harappa culture, which are to be displayed until Nov. 15, in the recent accessions gallery, near the Huntington avenue entrance of the museum, are various types of pottery, metal and stone vessels, necklaces, figurines, handicraft implements, and charming models of domestic animals which appear to have served as children's toys. Not only were the toys and pieces of pottery found in sufficiently large groups to indicate a commercial center, but near them were many cube-shaped weights of chert, which, after being weighed carefully, suggest a definite system of simple ratios such as 1, 2, 4, 8. These weights differ but little from those found at Mohenjo-daro, 80 miles away, or from those of Harappa, at a distance of 400 miles.

Evidently the authorities exercised strict supervision over measurements of weight in the Indus valley at that period, and it is probable, according to museum experts, that the carefully polished cubes of chert were the master weights by which the others might be tested.

Animals as Models

Dogs and hens and tigers and oxen served as models for the baked clay toys which are simple in design but definitely endowed with character. Rams, having reddish lines in a checkerboard pattern to indicate the fleece, are mounted on two wheels and have a hole through the neck for a draw-string. Many of the toy vehicles made of pottery, mounted on two or four solid wheels, and drawn by humped oxen as in modern Sind, show a finish which distinguishes the work of the commercial craftsman from that of the amateur or the child, and indicate the extent to which Chanhu-daro had become acknowledged as a center of the industry. Small figures of women crushing grain in primitive fashion, whistles shaped like hens, and colored rattles for the babies have been preserved intact.

Amulets of steatite, engraved with outlines of an ox-like beast with a single horn, considered now extinct, an antelope, a shorthorned bull, an elephant and many another creature familiar to the Punjab, are considered aa very important part of the discovery, for they suggest some connection with Asia Minor, where similar seals have been found. The inscription or pictographic script upon them cannot be deciphered until some such aid as a bilingual inscription is available.

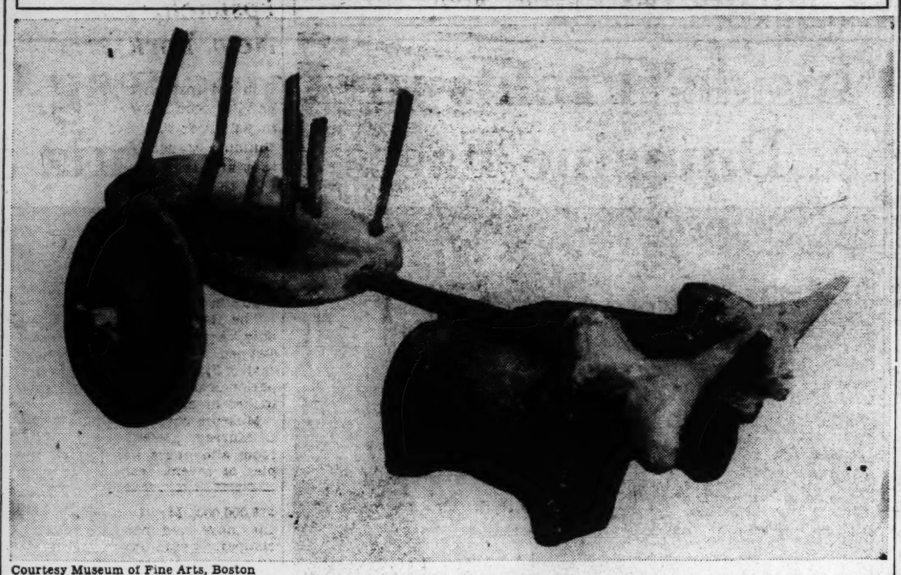
Bathrooms Found

About 13 feet from the surface of the largest mound, which has been dug into a depth of 17 feet and reveals four occupations on the site, the excavators found bathrooms, drains and other conveniences already known to be common among people of Mohenjodaro and Harappa. The houses were of burnt brick about the size used in modern England and America, but the bricks used 5000 years ago had no frogging. The mud-mortar which was used was enough to hold them together. They were laid to dry in open molds, and some of them bear the imprint of an animal's foot.

The baathrooms, the expedition reports, were simple platforms of carefully laid bricks, edged all around to a height of two inches with bricks laid on edge. The water flowed away through an opening to a drain made of bricks. The period happened to be one in which it was the fashion to shave, a custom which appears to have come and gone with various civilizations, and among the Museum treasures just received are various crude razors. There are also dishes for rouge and lipstick and kohl jars to hold the black pigment employed in enlarging the appearance of the eyes.

Dr. Ernest Maackay, field director of the expedition, describes the result of the year's work of the first American archaeological expenditon to India as discoveries of a new phase of Indian history with far-flung cultural connections, promising "fresh insight into the various aarts and crafts of a great civilization that twenty years ago was unknown and unsuspected."

A Child Played With This 49 Centuries Ago



Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Toy Cart Drawn by Humped Oxen

Found by the American Expedition in India and Said by Experts to Date From About 3000 B. C.

What's Going On in the Arts

The Dance—Boston Outlook

THE concert dance season in Boston will be opened by Ted Shawn and his Ensemble of Men Dancers in Symphony Hall on Wednesday evening, Oct. 14, when his new composition, "Kinetic Molpé," will be given. Jess Meeker, composer-pianist for the group, collaborated with Mr. Shawn in writing the music for this suite of group and solo dances. Mr. Meeker has also composed music for other dances on the program. After the Boston engagement, the company will start on its third transcontinental tour.

The Contemporary Dance Group has opened its second season at 16 La Grange street, where modern technique, tap and ballroom dancing are taught at nominal rates. The Group is tentatively planning a recital for Nov. 11 (Armistice Day) to take the form of a Peace Program, inviting all the Boston dancers to perform. Whether these dancers can accept without identifying themselves with the political beliefs of this organization is the stumbling-block. A non-partisan Peace Program is an excellent idea, if it can be projected without polemics Meanwhile, William Matons of the Humphrey-Weidman Group (New York) is making a series of visits to Boston to teach the Group his anti-war composition, "Dance of Death."

Hans Wiener has removed his studio from 18 Newbury street back to the Brunswick Hotel, where he is occupying enlarged penthouse quarters. Mr. Wiener did not teach at the Perry-Mansfield Camp this summer, as announced in this column last spring, as family affairs obliged him to go to Europe.

Miriam Winslow will open her School of the Dance, 177 Huntington avenue, for registration on Oct. 5. Classes will begin on Oct. 19. In describing the aims and reasons for the electric background of her school, Miss Winslow writes: "We have explored and imparted every method which has something to give the seeker after beauty in dance form, giving the student a broad, intelligent outlook on the art which Havelock Ellis defines as 'simply an intimate, concrete appeal of a general rhythm, that general rhythm which marks not life only but the universe. . . .'"

Classes at Pauline Chellis's School of the Dance, at 88 Exeter street, will begin on Oct. 3. A new feature of her work in modern technique and composition is the introducton of "classes in piano correlating the structure of music with the dance," under the direction of Alfred Fondacaro, pianist and composer. Mr. Fondacaro has been working with Miss Chellis this summer on some new dances created on this basis.

Otto Ashermann, inspirited by his summer in the Humphrey-Weidman Workshop Group at Bennington, starts his new season at 719 Boylston street; inquiries to be addressed to 88 Exeter street.

Edouard du Buron is working on new dances and an epic poem, teaching classes and private students at his studio, 1126 Boylston street.

These dancers could all make potent contributions to a Peace Program, in individual solos or small group dances, that would be an added opportunity and a refreshing change from the general recitals all crowded together in the spring. It would aid their growth and their audiences' if they could make public appearances more often.

There are no further October recitals in sight. November offers richer promise. M. L.

Prize Butler

William Powell

In the Title Role of "My Man Godfrey," Now at the Keith Memorial Theater

"Nine Days a Queen"

THE imposing Gaumont British spectacle, "Nine Days a Queen," which tells about the tragic rise and fall of Lady Jane Grey, arrived at the Fine Arts Theater yesterday. It is an auspicious film, well written, well acted, well mounted and well photographed. The severest criticism of this new historic drama is that it lacks the humor which lightened its predecessor, "Henry VIII."

Robert Stevenson directs his own well-engineered script with painstaking care. And it is by no means a liability that he has some of England's most eminent actors and actresses to aid him.

Cedric Hardwicke as the Earl of Warwick is more than a scheming villain who outwits, by outwaiting, the foolhardy Thomas Seymour (Leslie Perrins) and his crafty elder brother, Edward (Felix Aylmer), and is finally undone by his own scheming. Sybil Thorndike is a motherly but sternly foreboding nurse. Gwen Frangcon Davies visualized in only two short scenes the Mary Tudor whose destiny denied her the luxury of pity, and Frank Cellier, in an equally brief sequence, furnishes a full-length portrait of Henry VIII at the end of his career.

Upon two young people, Nova Pilbeam and Desmond Tester, falls the task of bringing into acute relief the brutal effects of the king-making game upon innocent lives. Master Tester is a heroically pitiful Edward VI, too much a child to be king and too important as a monarchic figurehead to be permitted his childhood. Miss Pilbeam is a charmingly sensitive Lady Jane whose very ingenuousness is often her greatest strength. Others in the cast are John Mills, Martita Hunt, Miles Malleson and John Laurie.

While Director Stevenson's tragedy does not want for realistic detail, his approach is so objective that one sees these tragic episodes and the people who pass through them as but a part of England's story.

On the program are a new Walt Disney Silly Symphony, "Cookie Carnival," a traveltalk about the Suez Canal, a colored feature on Hawaii and news. J. D. B.

English Eccentrics at Athenaeum

WHAT might more graphically have been described as an exhibition of "Tabloids of Yore" is to be seen at the Boston Athenaeum. This is one of the most entertaining exhibitions we have seen in Boston: its wit, social bearing and informational value make it well worth a visit. To some it may seem to possess the morbid interest of a circus side-show.

The prints are English and they include portrayals of people of various types whom we term eccentric. The pictures in some instances have been made as records, but we guess that generally they provided material for that same believe-it-or-not curiosity which is exploited today in journals and on the air.

Among the prints are portraits of notorious criminals. Here is a veritable rogue's gallery and often the likenesses have been drafted with artistry, as though they were worth perpetuating.

There are portrayed noted dwarfs, midgets and giants. Here is a lady who was buried in snow for nine days, there a stone-eater, a contortionist, an "extraordinary calculator," a miser who possessed a fortune. D. A.

Farm Ownership Prolonged

Iowa State college sociologists, after surveys extending over a 20-year period, say that Iowa farm youths have only a slim chance of realizing what for years was the ambition of many of them—ownership of their own farms.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Lewis Gannett, "Books"	'The Monitor Views the News'	"While the City Sleeps"	Recordings and reports
5:15	Clyde Barrie, baritone	"Moving Day," New York	Tom Mix sketch	News period
5:30	"Bluebirds"; vocal trio	"The Singing Lady"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45	Checkerboard: music	Little Orphan Annie; sketch	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00	News; sports review	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	"Editor's Feature Page"
6:15	"News of Youth"	Political speaker	Casey's Football news	"Editor's Feature Page"
6:30	Dooley's Football Roundup	News; music; sport briefs	Frankie Ward's Orchestra	Val Ernie's Orchestra
6:45	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Lew Ayres; orchestra	Sport reports
7:00	Political comment	"Easy Aces"; comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service
7:15	Sportcast, Ted Husing	Political speaker	Voice of Experience	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:30	Judy Starr; Charioteers	"Lum and Abner"; sketch	Rubinoff; Jan Peerce	Recorded talk
7:45	Boake Carter, news comment	Jack Randolph's music	Adrian O'Brien; songs	Cosmopolitans; quintet
8:00	"Band Wagon"; Kate Smith;	NBC Jamboree: variety; Harry	Rudy Vallee's Hour: Charles	"Melody Treasure Hunt";
8:15	Babe Ruth; Today's Hero;	Kogen's Orchestra	Ruggles; Tom Howard;	amateur song contest
8:30	sketch; guest soloists; Jack	Address, Col. Frank Knox,	popular piano quartet;	Mullen Sisters, vocalists
8:45	Miller's Orchestra	Pittsburgh	baseball mascots	Gabriel Heatter, comment
9:00	Address, President Roosevelt	Roy Shield's Orchestra	Address, President Roosevelt	Frankie Ward's Orchestra
9:15	Address, President Roosevelt	Roy Shield's Orchestra	Address, President Roosevelt	Frankie Ward's Orchestra
9:30	Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	Address, Alfred E. Smith,	Network program	Symphony Orchestra
9:45	Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	from Carnegie Hall, New	Network program	Symphony Orchestra
10:00	"Then and Now"; interview;	York	Music Hall, with Bob Burns;	Hudson-De Lange Orchestra
10:15	talk; soloists; orchestra	NBC Symphony Orchestra	Billie Burke; John Barry-	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
10:30	Talk, "Roosevelt Progress"	NBC Symphony Orchestra	more; Rudolph Ganz;	Guy Lombardo's Orchestra
10:45	Talk, Norman Thomas	NBC Symphony Orchestra	Jimmie Dorsey's Orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orchestra
11:00	Yankee News Service	News; studio reports; Don	Yankee News Service	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
11:15	Frank Dailey's Orchestra	Ferdi's Orchestra	Frankie Ward's Orchestra	Vincent Travers' Orchestra
11:30	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Keith Beecher's Orchestra	Jack Eves's Orchestra
11:45	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Jesse Crawford, organist	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Magazine of the Air": Grand Duchess Marie: Amelia Earhart; soloists; orchestra.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, baritone.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), WNAC (WEAF—National), WBZ (WJZ—National), second game World's Series.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), United States Army Band concert.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Nationwide poll, John B. Kennedy.

7:30 WNAC, Bill Cunningham, sport commentator.

8:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Broadway Varieties: Oscar Shaw; soloists; orchestra.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF - National), Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; Rosario Bourdon's Orchestra; piano duo; Grantland Rice, football talk.

8:15 WBZ ("JZ — National), "Singin' Sam," baritone.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Death Valley Days"; western sketch.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
6:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Waltz Time": Frank Munn, tenor; Bernice Claire, soprano; Manhattan Chorus; Abe Lyman's Orchestra.

9:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Raymond Gram Swing, commentator.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists; vocal group.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Hollywood Hotel": dramatic sketch; Burns and Allen; Frances Langford, Anne Jamison; Raymond Paige's Orchestra.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Twin Stars": Rosemarie Brancato; sketch; quartet; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The First Nighter" sketch.

10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra; Kay Thompson Girls; Ray Heatherton; Rhythm Singers.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Weekly": Shep Field's Orchestra; soloists.

10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Football talk, Harold "Red" Grange.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Amer. Trader	Oct. 2	Plymouth Oct. 11	Oct. 1, 8:00 pm	Oct. 2, 8:00 pm
*Georgic	Oct. 2	Southampton Oct. 11	Oct. 1, 8:00 pm	Oct. 2, 8:00 pm
‡Rex	Oct. 3	Naples Oct. 10	Oct. 2, 8:00 pm	Oct. 3, 8:00 pm
|Samaria (Bost.)	Oct. 3	Glasgow Oct. 11	Oct. 3, 3:00 pm	Oct. 3, 7:00 pm
Queen Mary	Oct. 7	Cherbourg Oct. 12	Oct. 6, 8:00 pm	Oct. 7, 8:00 pm
Bremen (Mid.)	Oct. 9	Cherbourg Oct. 15	Oct. 9, 1:00 pm	Oct. 9, 8:00 pm
Ile de France	Oct. 10	Plymouth Oct. 16	Oct. 9, 8:00 pm	Oct. 10, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Niagara	Seattle	Oct. 7	Oct. 2, 4:00 pm	Oct. 2, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Francisco	Oct. 13	Oct. 8, 4:00 pm	Oct. 8, 8:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Oct. 15	Oct. 10, 4:00 pm	Oct. 10, 8:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jackson	Seattle	Oct. 10	Oct. 5, 4:00 pm	Oct. 5, 8:30 pm
Lurline	San Pedro	Oct. 11	Oct. 6, 4:00 pm	Oct. 6, 8:30 pm

*Except Italy and Med. countries. ‡Italian and Med. countries only. †Australia must be specially addressed.
|Northern Ireland and Scotland only.

SUNDAY
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WEAF — 10 P. M.
NBC RED NETWORK—COAST TO COAST

New Hampshire Tests Milk Price Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 1—The power of the New Hampshire Milk Control Board to establish an arbitrary price on milk and cream will be tested as a result of a suit brought against the members of the board.

James A. and Victor J. Ferretti, operators of a Manchester market, have brought suit against the three board members to protest the board's action in establishing the price of cream sold in their market. The cream sold by the Ferrettis is bought in Vermont and sold in New Hampshire.

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'Inside' Profits Charged At Amoskeag Hearing

(Continued from Page 9)

the firm but that possibly nine or ten did have some.

Maj. Peter C. Borre, New England counsel for the Sabath committee, then took up the questioning of Mr. Dumaine. He wanted to know about salaries.

Mr. Dumaine disclosed that from 1919 to 1928 he received a salary of $100,000 a year. This was cut to $65,000 in 1929, to $60,000 in 1931 and to $40,000 in 1932. This latter amount he received until last March, he said. Major Borre commented that from 1923 on the company had lost money but that this large salary had been paid none the less.

Asks About Salaries

Major Borre then asked about salaries in 1925 when the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company operated the mills and the Amoskeag Company was formed as a holding company. It was brought out that the salaries previously mentioned had been paid by the manufacturing company.

"Did the Amoskeag Company pay you a salary?" Major Borre asked.

"I don't know. I haven't the books with me," answered Mr. Dumaine.

The line of questioning then went into the 1927 financial manipulations of the firm.

It was brought out that the New York brokerage firm of Curtis and Sanger became interested in Amoskeag.

Personal Profit

Mr. Dumaine had explained during the court hearings on the question of reorganization that he heard of a proposed liquidation plan and had sprung into quick action to save the mills. Major Borre today wanted to know whether Mr. Dumaine had profited personally from his deal and, if so, to what extent.

Mr. Dumaine did not directly admit his family had made a profit but said he supposed it did.

Major Borre then listed the following firms and gave the amount of their Amoskeag dealings between August and November in 1927.

Kidder-Peabody, $1,051,544; Hayden-Stone, $525,000; Lee-Higginson, $457,000; Jackson-Curtis, $160,000; R. L. Day, $1,024,296; Curtis-Sanger, $718,096; Richard Whitney, $406,000 in bond and $527,800.

Major Borre estimated that 50 per cent of the total of these transactions was profit to somebody.

Rumors of Japanese and English interests in the defunct Amoskeag mills were disposed of yesterday afternoon as John R. McLane, attorney for the Amoskeag Industries, Inc., identified the "New York interests" currently reported as prospective purchasers of the mills as two American citizens.

Sabotage Charge

Mr. McLane, the last witness called by the Sabath Committee in its all-day session at the Hillsborough County Court House in Manchester in its effort to prove financial sabotage by those on the inside of both the manufacturing firm and its holding company, testified that one of the men interested was Nate Robinson of New York, a professional liquidator of mills that have ceased operation. The other, he said, was a Mr. Gale of New York, who is represented by Percy Atkinson, Boston lawyer.

According to Mr. McLane there is little likelihood of business being done with either party. The property, for which the Amoskeag Industries has made a 10 per cent down payment of $500,000, he said, probably will be held by the corporation and any deals will be made directly with manufacturers.

Connection Denied

Mr. Sabath, in questioning Mr. McLane, seemed anxious to learn whether the Amoskeag Industries was connected with the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company or its parent concern. Attorneys have said that Mr. Dumaine or any other officer of the old corporations would be within their legal rights if they bought back the mills from the industries. Mr. McLane settled all doubts on that score by denying any connections between the two firms.

At the conclusion of Mr. McLane's testimony Mr. Sabath adjourned the three-hour afternoon session until today at the Federal building in Boston. Reason for the change in location, Mr. Sabath said, was a request by a majority of witnesses who come from Boston.

At the beginning of the afternoon session yesterday Mr. Dumaine resumed the stand. He had been questioned at length during the morning by Mr. Sabath, Mr. O'Malley and Major Borre. All eyes in the courtroom were focused on the treasurer as Major Borre continued his questions on the formation of the bondholders' protective committee. Mr. Dumaine still maintained that he knew nothing about the committee until three days prior to its inception Dec. 27, 1935, despite searching questions by the insistent New England counsel.

Ripple of Laughter

Major Borre caused a ripple of laughter when he elicited from Mr. Dumaine that even though the list of bondholders, furnished the protective committee, came from the manufacturing company office, Mr. Dumaine knew nothing about it.

"Both in your capacity as treasurer and director of the manufacturing company," Major Borre queried, "you did not know that that list came from your company?"

"I don't know for sure," Mr. Dumaine replied.

During the afternoon Mr. Sabath frequently interrupted Major Borre to interpose questions of his own. He inquired at length about the treasurer's earnings from 1927 to 1936, and appeared nettled when the witness "couldn't remember." He did not appear mollified when Mr. Dumaine offered to "look it up." Mr. Sabath finally learned that on Feb. 7 of this year salaries amounting to $174,110 a year were approved by Federal Judge George C. Sweeney for officers of the company, including $40,000 annually to Mr. Dumaine and $24,860 to his son.

Question of Location

At this point, Mr. O'Malley raised the issue as to why reorganization proceedings were held in Boston when there is a federal district here.

Mr. Dumaine informed the court that the Amoskeag company's principal place of business was and always had been in Boston.

Major Borre then took back the task of putting questions and asked how many employees were working at the mills when the salary order was approved. Mr. Dumaine answered there were none and that the salaries continued only until appointment of permanent trustees for the liquidation in August.

Mr. O'Malley interrupted with, "Does the court record show that the bondholders' committee objected to the continuation of salaries?"

Major Borre answered that there were no objections. "In fact," he continued, "I asked one member of the committee if he knew of the salaries and he said 'no.'"

"Well," said Mr. O'Malley drily, "he was some protector!"

Major Borre referred to deals by which $18,000,000 of the $30,000,000 in assets of the 1911 trust were retained by the new 1925 trust, or Amoskeag Company. He pointed out that the holding company kept the cash and liquid assets and the manufacturing company assumed the risk of the operation of the mills.

High Finance Blamed

Here, Mr. Sabath, his finger waving at Mr. Dumaine, declared that if the officials of the company had not delved into high finance, there would have been enough money in the company for the plant to be operated, producing such merchandise as had made the name of Amoskeag famous from coast to coast.

Following Mr. Dumaine came Frank G. Allen, former Governor of Massachusetts and a member of the bondholders' committee.

Questioned About Salaries

"Did the committee discuss the salaries?"

"I suppose so."

"Your counsel did not object?"

"I presume he did not."

"Yet," Mr. O'Malley thundered, "a little $2000 bondholder had the courage to object while your committee, representing millions of dollars, just let the matter pass." (Mr. O'Malley was referring to the objection by Charles M. Green of Lynn.)

"I would not care to express an opinion on that," answered the former Governor. "It seems likely the committee was in favor of having a skeleton force continue."

"You were on a committee to get every cent you could for the bondholders whose interests you were supposed to protect, even though salaries had to be cut to $5000," the Representative from Wisconsin insisted. "For a skeleton, a salary of $40,000 is pretty good."

Adams on Stand

Next on the witness stand was Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy, who was a trustee of the Amoskeag Company for more than 25 years and a trustee of the manufacturing company since its inception in 1925.

Prompted by Major Borre, Mr. Adams recalled the write-up of the assets of the Amoskeag plant from $3,000,000 to $33,000,000, but would not admit it was for the purpose of issuing stock.

Cash Withdrawals Cited

Major Borre then came back again with a stinging remark on the $14,000,000 bond issue of Nov. 21, 1927. After the issue and withdrawal of $18,000,000 in 1925 and $8,000,000 in 1927 from the working capital, he said, there was $538,385 left in the company.

"Now, Mr. Adams," he said, "impaired as the company was as to reduction of cash, its chances of going on were seriously hampered. In justice to the holders of common shares, was it fair to ask them to assume the burden of a company now really 75 per cent liquidated? Those bonds were issued merely so the public could hold the bag."

As Mr. Adams left the witness stand, William Dexter, president of the manufacturing company since 1933, was called.

Small Shareholder

Mr. Dexter, it was brought out, was a small shareholder in the company, owning 100 shares for which he paid $1850. Mr. Sabath immediately pounced upon this fact and asked how it was that he was appointed president of the organization when he had practically no financial interest in it.

Mr. Dexter replied that he did not know.

"What was your salary as president?"

"I did not get a salary. But I did receive $20 a meeting for attending trustees and executive committee meetings." It was later brought out that in his term of office, Mr. Dexter attended some 15 meetings.

Salary as Counsel

Mr. Dexter also testified that he received from $350 to $500 a year in his capacity as general counsel for the company. Outside of those duties, his principal occupation, he said, was practice of law in Boston.

Asked about the widthdrawal of $18,000,000, Mr. Dexter said that if the move had not been made, the company would have been liquidated by outside interests who were trying to buy in.

Mr. Dexter also revealed that he had served one day as "dummy" trustee in 1925, when he signed the declaration of trust to set up the manufacturing company.

Father a Trustee

"Why were you selected?" asked Mr. Sabath.

"My father was one of the trustees," said Mr. Dexter.

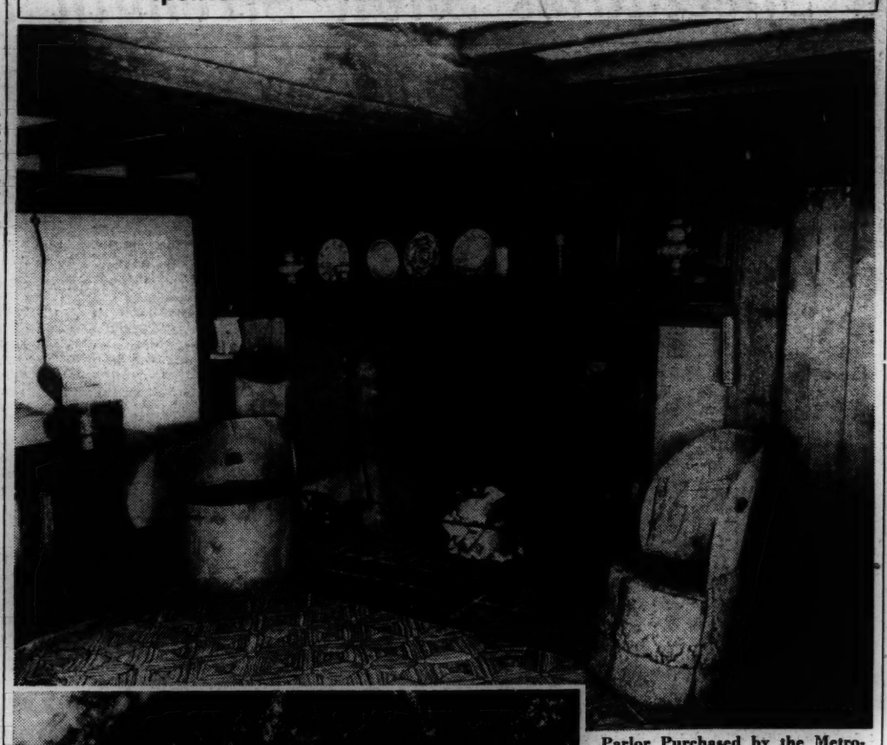
"Your duties as president of Amoskeag were ordered by the trustees; were they not?" Mr. O'Malley put in.

"Yes."

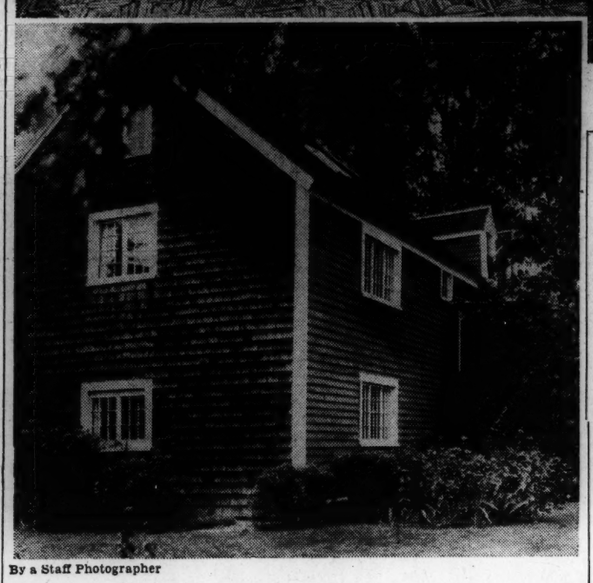
"Well, if the trustees tell the president what to do, why do they need a president?"

"To preside at meetings," Mr. Dexter opined.

Ipswich House Gives New York a Front Parlor



Parlor Purchased by the Metropolitan Museum of Art and Now Being Moved There for Exhibition



By a Staff Photographer

Hart House, Built in 1640, Called Perfect Example of Seventeenth-Century Design

Hart House Parlor, Ipswich, Taken By New York Museum

In old Ipswich they knew how to handle wood, how to hew and how to join it so it would stay in place. Building stanch ships taught them that and they applied their knowledge to building houses.

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The Hart house was built in 1640, only 20 years after the Pilgrims first stepped ashore at (let there be no cavil) Plymouth-Provincetown. The parlor beams are ship-type oak, 16½ inches in diameter.

Museum curators told Mrs. Martha L. Murray, present owner, that the room and house were perfect examples of seventeenth century design.

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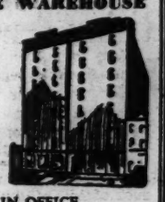

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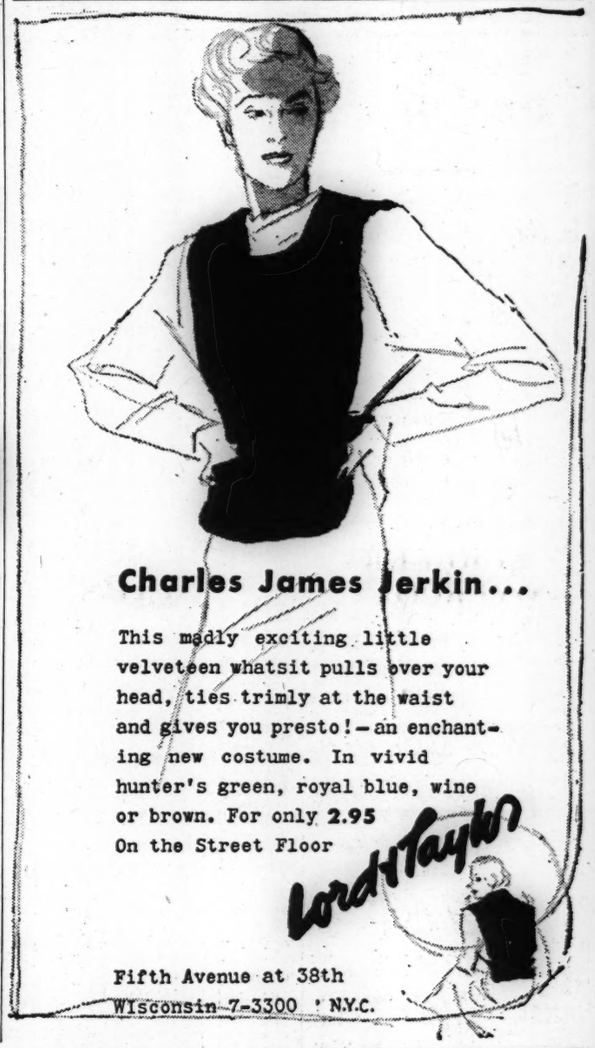

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Listed Stock Quotations

Motors and Specialties Show Strength in Irregular Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Rising Tendency In Stocks Halted By Profit Taking

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (AP)—Traders marked up the price of specialties in an even-tempered stock market today.

The word that reduction in the value of the French franc had been made law by the French Chamber of Deputies brought no pronounced shift in Wall Street sentiment. Equities remained virtually undisturbed with gains of fractions to a point or so predominant.

Lower prices were registered for the pound sterling, the French franc and the guilder in exchange dealings. Cotton slipped a cog. Wheat and corn were slightly better. Transactions in stocks were about 1,150,000 shares.

Motors Do Well

Among the better share performers were Chrysler, Mack Trucks, Hercules Motors, White Motors, Deere, International Harvester, International Paper & Power preferred, American & Foreign Power preferreds, American Telephone, Western Union, Lerner Stores, Schenley, Hiram Walker, Lee Rubber, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Kennecott, Columbia Pictures, Holander & Son, General Cable, Flintkote, American Locomotive, and Canada Dry. Revere Copper common advanced on announcement of a plan for removing preferred dividend accumulations.

Du Pnt yielded mre than a pint, Du Pont yielded more than a point and U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, National Distillers and Distillers Montgomery Ward, Westinghouse, Corp.-Seagrams were backward.

General Electric announcing a substantial increase in third quarter bookings, was little better than even.

French Loans Stronger

Although corporate issues improved in the bond market today, U. S. Government obligations yielded a little while French loans braced up.

Fractions to a point or so ahead were American & Foreign Power 5s, Erie 5s, International Hydro Electric 6s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, Northern Pacific 4s, Studebaker Convertible 6s, U. S. Rubber 5s, Western Union 5s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s.

Around noon, most U. S. Government issues were a little lower. Lacking support were Treasury 3¼s of 1946, the 3s of 1955, the 2⅞s and 2¾s of 1951. The 3¼s of 1941 picked up about 3-32s of a point.

In the background of higher prices for French Government obligations was approval by the French Chamber of Deputies of the compromise devaluation bill, investment circles said. French stamped 7s were up some 5 points and the stamped 7½s up around 1, both on small activity.

Following Wednesday's sharp decline in Polish dollar obligations, these issues again met further selling. Today, interest payment is due on Polish 6s of 1940, but funds to service the loan are available only in blocked zlotys. Although interest payment on the Polish 8s is not due until January, the bonds were down about 4 points. Silesia Province 7s were off more than 4 points.

Financial circles also said in addition to Poland's difficulties in meeting interest charges, devaluations of currencies in Europe have complicated that country's fiscal problems, casting doubt on consummation of a proposed French loan to Poland.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

Call loans renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	¼%
Curb Exch	1½	1½	¾
Com paper			
Prime	¾	¾	¾
Time Money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	¼
4-6 months	1¼	1¼	¾
Bar silver	44¾c	44¾c	65⅜c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1½%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	1⅞@2
Time money	1½	1½	3

Bankers Acceptance Market

30-90 days	⅛@⅜	⅛@⅜	⅜@½	⅜@½	⅛@⅛
4-months	⅛@⅜	⅛@⅜	⅜@½	⅜@½	⅛@⅛
5-6 months	⅛@⅜	⅜@½	⅜@½	⅜@½	⅛@⅛

London Quotations

3-mos bills	⅛@⅜	⅛@⅜	⅛@⅜	⅛@⅜	⅛@⅜
Short bills	⅛@⅜	⅛@⅜	⅛@⅜	⅛@⅜	⅛@⅜
Bar silver	19 1/16d	19 7/16d	29 5/16d		
Bar gold	140s 5½d	140s 2d	141s 6d		

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Budapest	4%
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	3½
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	5
Dallas	2	Helsingfors	4
Kansas City	2	Lisbon	4½
Minneapolis	2	London	2
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	3½
Richmond	2	Paris	5
San Francisco	2	Prague	3
St. Louis	2	Riga	5½
Amsterdam	3	Rome	4½
Athens	7	Sofia	5½
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Berne	2½	Tokyo	3.20
Bombay	2	Vienna	3½
Brussels	2	Warsaw	5
Bucharest	4½		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.93¾	$4.94⅞	$4.8397
Cables	4.93⅞	4.95	4.8397
France—franc	‡.0490	‡.0500	.0663
Belgium—belga	.1690	.1692	.1695
Switz'd—franc	‡.2303	‡.2305	.3267
Italy—lira	‡.0780	‡.0780	.0891
Germany—mark	‡.3950	‡.3890	.4033
Holland—florin	‡.5470	‡.5500	.6806
Sweden—krona	.2550	.2558	.4537
Norway—krone	.2486	.2493	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2208	.2215	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	‡.0092	‡.0092	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1900	.1888	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0414	.0414	.0418
Finland—finm'k	.0224‡	.0224	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1888	.1888	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0463	.0463	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0076	.0076	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230	.0230	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso	.3293	.3303	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0590	.0585	.2025
Chile—peso	.0200	.0500	.2060
Peru—sol	.2512	.2512	.4740
Uruguay—peso	††	†	1.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2885	.2895	.8440
India—rupee	.3737	.3747	.6180
Java—florin	‡.5520	.5557	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3069	.3081	*
Shanghai—dol	.2956	.2956	*
Sts Stimnts—dol	.5800	.5819	.9613
Phil Isinds—peso	.5015	.5012	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	1.00	1.00	1.6931
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2788	.2788	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.
†Not quoted. ‡Nominal.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Oct. 1	Last Sept. 30
61	42	Abraham & S pf (7)	111¼	111¼	111¼	..
74¾	50	Acme Steel (3f)	63	63	63	63⅜
13⅞	9⅝	Adams Express (.20b)	13	12⅜	13	..
35¾	17⅞	Adams Millis (¾b)	24¼	24¼	24½	24⅜
32⅞	22⅛	Addressograph (.60)	32¾	32⅜	32⅜	32⅝
81¾	58	Air Reduction (1f)	74⅛	73½	73½	74½
6½	2	Airway Elec App	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
17½	13	Alaska Juneau (.60f)	17¼	16⅞	17¼	16¾
4⅝	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
46½	12⅝	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	44	44	44	44½
45	12½	Allegheny pf ww xw (h)	44¼	44¼	44¼	44½
39¼	76⅞	Allegheny Steel (1)	38*	37½	38	37⅝
245	157	Allied Chem (6)	226	225	226	224
29	23	Allied Mills (½b)	27¼	27	27½	27
13¾	6¾	Allied Stores	13¼	12½	12¾	12
59⅜	35⅜	Allis Chalmers (1½)	58¼	57⅝	57⅞	57¼
28½	19¾	Alpha Port Cem (1)	24½	24¼	24½	24½
5⅝	2¼	Amal Leather	2¾	2¼	2½	2¾
63¼	40	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	60⅞	60*	60⅞	60½
125½	75	Amerada (2)	98¾	98¼	98¼	97¼
58¾	34	Amal Lthr pf (2g)	58	57¾	58	57½
55½	37	Am Bank Note (1)	42½	41½	41¾	41¼
77	65	Am Bank Note pf (3)	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	70
64½	40	Am Brake S&F (1.60)	60*	60	60½	59½
131½	115¾	Am Can (4f)	124	124	124	124½
51¾	30	Am Car & Fdry	50¾	49½	49¾	49¾
90	57⅝	Am Car & F pf	88¼	88¼	88¼	89
60½	31	Am Chain	59¼	58¾	58¾	58¾
105½	87½	Am Chicle (3f)	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	105½
13¾	7½	Am Colortyne	10¾	10½	10¾	10⅞
32⅝	20½	Am Com Alcohol	27½	27½	27½	28
32	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	28½	27⅞	28½	27⅞
5	3½	Am Encaustic T (h)	4½	4	4½	4
9¾	6½	Am & For Pw	7¾	7½	7Z	7½
43¼	29¾	Am & For Pow pf (7)	45¼	44	44½	42¾
37⅞	25	Am & For Pow 6	37½	36½	36⅝	35⅝
18½	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	18¼	17½	17¾	17¼
21½	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	19	19	19	19
8⅜	5⅛	Am Hide & L	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	8⅝
48	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	48¼	47¾	48¼	47⅞
24	16½	Am Ice pf (2)	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17
13⅜	9¾	Am International	12	11⅞	11⅞	12
36¼	23¼	Am Locomotive	35⅝	34	34⅞	34¼
95½	66	Am Loco pf	96¾	95	96	94
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	22	21¾	21¾	21¾
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.40b)	13⅝	13⅛	10¼	10⅜
40	27	Am Metal	39¾	38¾	38⅝	39½
14⅜	7½	Am Power & Lt	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	12¼
74½	36⅜	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	70⅝	70½	70½	70½
87½	43	Am P&L 6% pf (6)	82	81¼	81¾	81
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator (.15b)	21⅞	21⅝	21¾	21⅞
105½	157	Am Radiator pf (7)	158¾	158¾	158¾	160
34	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	29¼	29	29½	28¾
39⅝	36	Am Safety Razor N (2)	37	37	37	..
34½	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	33½	33	33¼	33½
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (2)	81	79⅝	80¾	80
44⅞	20½	Am Steel Fdries	43¾	43	43	42¾
36	24⅞	Am Stores (2)	26¼	26¼	26¼	..
63⅝	43¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	55½	55	55	55½
26⅜	20⅝	Am Sum Tobacco (1f)	24¼	23⅝	24¼	..
179⅞	148½	Am Tel & Tel (8)	173⅜	172	172	172
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
153⅜	87⅜	Am Type Fdrs (h)	14½	14½	14¼	14⅜
27	19¼	Am Wat W & E (.20b)	25½	24⅞	25	25¼
11½	7⅝	Am Woolen	7¾	7¾¼	7¾	7⅞
70¾	52¾	Am Woolen pf (1)	54⅝	53¾	53¾	53⅞
10	4½	Rm Wr P pf (h)	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	6¼
⅞	⅜	Am Zing Lead & S	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅜
41½	28	Anaconda Cop (1)	38¾	38⅛	38⅝	38½
77¼	35	Anaconda Wire (¼b)	77	76	76	77¼
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	19	18¾	18¾	18⅝
111	97	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	107	107	107	..
50	37	Archer Daniels (1½b)	39⅜	39¼	39⅝	39¾
110½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)	107¾	107¾	107¾	108
7⅝	4⅝	Armour Ill	5½	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	79¼	79¼	79¼	..
125	104	Armour Ill pf (6g)	110	110	110	..
62⅝	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½g)	52¼	52	52¼	51⅞
15	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	13½	13½	13½	13⅜
22⅛	8⅛	Artloom Corp	17¼	17	17¼	16⅞
22	12⅜	Asso Dry Goods	20	19¾	220	19½
88½	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	78¼	78	78½	78½
106¾	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	102⅞	102½	102½	102¼
43⅜	21⅜	Atl Coast Line	41⅞	41	41⅜	41⅜
29½	11	Atl Gulf & WI	25¾	25½	25¾	25¾
45¾	13½	Atl Gulf&WI pf	42	42	42	43
35¼	26⅝	Atl Refining (1)	27¼	27	27	27½
126¼	112	Atlas Powder pf (6)	121	121	121	..
30½	14	Atlas Tack (½b)	16½	16½	16½	16¾
54¼	26⅝	Auburn Auto	36	34¾	34¾	35½
46½	29	Austin Nichols A (2)	38½	38½	38½	38
7¾	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del	5⅛	5	4⅞	5
		—B—				
6⅞	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
58	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	59	57	59	56½
26⅜	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	24½
40	21	Balt & Ohio pf	36½	36	36¼	36½
3¾	2⅜	Bald Asd (h)	3¾	3¼	3¼	3¼
118	110½	Bangor & Ar pf (7)	111¾	111½	111½	..
58	33¾	Bald Asd pf (h)	59¼	57½	59¼	56
20¾	13¼	Barker Bros	21¾	20½	21⅛	20
106½	82¼	Barker Bros pf	108½	106¼	107⅝	105½
70	14¼	Barnsdall A (.80)	18½	17¾	17¾	17¾
26	18	Beatrice Cream (1)	22⅜	22⅜	22⅝	23¼
105	100	Beatrice Cr pf (5ww)	101	101	101	101
97	85	Beech-Nut Pack (3f)	93	93	93	..
16¼	13	Belding Hem (1)	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝
31¾	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1)	30	29¾	30	29⅝
24⅜	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½f)	23⅞	22⅝	23⅛	22¾
62	48	Best & Co (2f)	58½	58	58½	58
72¼	45¾	Beth Steel	69¼	68	68½	68⅜
19¼	16⅛	Beth Steel5% pf (1)	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	18⅛
48	37	Bigelow Sanford (1)	46	46	46	..
20¼	14½	Blaw Knox (.60)	18⅜	18	18	18
29½	18	Bloomingdale (.65b)	26	25¾	25¾	..
99	77¼	Blumenthal pf	101½	95	101½	93½
31¼	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	29¼	28¾	28¾	29½
63½	41	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	44	44	44	44¼
100½	80½	Bon Ami (4)	96	96	96	96¼
45	39	Bon Ami B (2½)	41¼	41¼	41¼	40¾
32⅜	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	28⅛	27¾	27⅞	28⅛
83½	64	Borg Warner (3f)	78¾	78½	78¾	78½
11½	6	Boston & Maine	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
18⅞	12½	Bridgeport Brass (.40f)	15¾	15½	15½	15⅝
73¼	44¼	Briggs Mfg (2f)	59½	58¾	59	58¾
58½	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (4)	56¾	56¼	56¼	56¼
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	7½	7¼	7¼	7⅜
51½	33½	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	39¾	39¾	39¾	..
56½	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	50	49¾	49¾	50
65⅝	45	Brown Shoe (3)	46	45¾	46	45½
17⅜	8⅛	Brunswick Balke	17¼	16¾	17	16⅝
17⅝	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie (n)	16¾	16½	16⅝	16¼
115	107½	Bucyrus E pf (7)	115	115	115	114
15⅞	9⅛	Budd Mfg	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	12½
115½	85	Budd Mfg pf	101	98	98	105
1⅜	¾	Budd rts 2pd		⅝	⅝	..
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel	10½	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜
31⅜	20¾	Bullard (½b)	28½	28½	28½	28¾
47	11½	Bulova Watch	47½	44½	46½	44⅜
33¼	25	Burroughs Add (.60f)	30	29¾	29¾	29⅝
19	8¼	Bush Term deb (h)	14½	14¼	14¼	..
24⅞	14⅝	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	16½	16¼	16½	..
6⅝	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	4¼	4	4	4⅛
25⅜	16½	Byers	23¼	23¼	23¼	23
84	54½	Byers pf	79	79	79	80
31	22	Byron Jackson (1f)	30	29⅞	30	30½
		—C—				
43¾	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	38½	38	38¼	38
1⅞	⅝	Callahan Z & L	1½	1½	1½	1½
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (½b)	10⅛	10	10	10
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1f)	35¾	35¼	35¼	36
18⅜	10⅜	Canada Dry	18½	17½	18¼	17⅝
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	12	12	12	12⅛
52	37	Cannon Mills (2)	50⅞	49¾	50⅝	49¼
18½	12¾	Capital Admin (½b)	15¾	15¾	15¾	..
52½	45¾	Capital Adm pf (3)	52	52	52	..
7⅞	4⅛	Carriers & Gen (.20)	7½	7½	7½	7⅜
186	92½	Case Thresh	157¼	155½	155½	155½
81⅛	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	81⅜	80½	81⅜	80½
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	25¾
31⅜	19	Celotex Co	31	30¼	30½	29⅝
86	54	Celotex Co pf (5g)	85	84¾	84¾	..
35¼	25⅜	Central Aguirre (1½f)	29⅛	29	29⅜	29
9¾	6½	Century Ribbon	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8½
107½	97½	Century Rib pf (7)	107½	107½	107½	..
58	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	53	52¾	52¾	52½
19¼	8⅛	Certain-Teed (n)	11¾	10½	11½	10½
130	80½	Certain-Teed pf (7%)	120½	119	120¼	..
67½	57½	Certain-Teed pf (6)	65½	64¾	64¾	65¼
22⅜	19	Champion P & F (1)	22¼	22¼	22¼	22½
86	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	83½	83	83½	83
69⅜	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	67½	67	67	67¼
2⅜	1¼	Chi & Gt West (h)	2	2	2	1⅞
12	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	10	9¾	9¾	9¾
2⅞	1½	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
5⅞	2⅞	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
4⅞	2½	Chi & N western (h)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
12⅜	6¾	Chi & N'west pf (h)	9¾	8⅞	8⅞	9¾
20⅛	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	16½	16½	16½	17½
3	1½	Chi R I & P (h)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
8	3¼	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	5½	5½	5½	5½
8	3½	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
31¾	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	29½	29	29	28
30¾	17⅝	Chickasha Cot O	18¼	18¼	18¼	18
14	7	Childs Company	9¾	9¼	9¼	9⅛
36¾	25	Chile Copper (1)	32	32	32	32
122⅝	85½	Chrysler (6½b)	122½	121½	121½	121¼
19⅞	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	18	17½	17⅞	17⅜
86¾	72⅝	City Ice & F (6½)	83	81½	83	82¼
9⅜	4¾	City Stores	8½	9¼	9½	9⅜
46½	23¾	Clark Equipment (1.20)	36½	36⅛	36½	36¾
70½	48	Cluett Peabody (1)	59¾	58¾	59¾	59½
125	84	Coca Cola (2)	121¾	120	121½	120
20½	13	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	15⅜	15½	15¼	15¼
106½	100	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	104⅜	104¾	104⅜	..
58¾	39½	Collins & Aikman (2f)	55¾	55¼	55½	54⅜
112½	107¼	Collins & Al pf (7)	111	111	111	..
28¾	8¼	Colonial Bea Oil	26½	26¼	26½	..
38½	28¼	Colo F & Ir (h)	37	36¼	36¼	36⅜
9⅜	3⅝	Colo F & Ir (h)	8½	7⅞	8	7⅞
49	23⅞	Colo F&I pf (8)	33	32½	32½	32½
37⅞	19⅛	Colo & So 1pf	33	33	33	33
23⅜	14	Columbia Gas (.20e)	20½	19⅝	19¾	19⅞
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1f)	41½	40½	41	40⅝
136⅜	94	Columbian C vtc2(4f)	124½	124½	124½	124½
84⅞	70	Comm Credit (4f)††	71⅝	69¾	69¾	84⅜
118	100¼	Comm Credit pf (4¼)	118½	118½	118½	114⅜
83	55	Comm Inv Tr (4)	82½	82	82	81½
24⅜	14¼	Comm Solvents (.60)	15⅜	15½	15½	15½
5½	2¼	Comwith & So	3⅞	3¾	3¾	4
82	58¼	Conwith & S pf (3)	73⅝	73¼	73¼	72
44½	30⅝	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	33¾	33⅜	33½	33¼
25⅞	16	Congress Cigar (2e)	19½	19½	19½	19½
13⅜	8	Consol Cigar	10¼	10¼	10¼	10
4⅜	2	Consol Coal vtc	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¾
20½	12¼	Consol Coal pf vtc	18	18	18	18
7⅛	4⅛	Consol Film Ind	4½	4¾	4¼	4½
20⅛	15¼	Consol Film I pf (1g)	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
44¾	27¼	Consol Ed NY (2)	43	42¼	42⅝	43¾
109	102	Consol Ed NY pf (5)	106	106	106	105⅞
15	11½	Consol Oil (.60f)	13⅝	13⅜	13½	13⅜
1⅜	¾	Consol Textile (h)	¾	½	¾	¾
26½	15¾	Container (1)	20	19¾	19¾	19¾
19¾	10⅜	Cont Baking A	18	17¾	17¾	18
2¾	1⅜	Cont Baking B	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
102½	67¼	Cont Baking pf (8)	99	99	99	100
87¼	67½	Cont Can (3)	70½	70½	70½	70⅜
34¾	17⅝	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	21¾	21	21¾	21¾
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20f)	38	38	38	37¾
4	2½	Cont Motors	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
38½	28⅛	Cont Oil (1f)	32½	32¼	32½	32¼
89	55	Corn Exchange (3)	66¼	66⅛	66¼	66½
87¼	77½	Corn Products (3)	79¼	69¾	79	79¼
168½	158	Corn Prod pf (7)	160¼	160½	160½	160½
7¾	4	Coty	5¾	5½	5½	5⅝
35⅜	15⅝	Crosley Radio (⅛b)	33½	33	33¼	32⅜
84¾	43⅝	Crown Cork & E (2)	80	79	79	79⅛
54¼	44⅞	Crown Cork pf nww 2(¼)	53½	52½	53½	53¾
11¼	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	11½	11	11⅜	11
56⅛	28	Crucible Steel	52½	52¼	52¼	52½
124⅜	95½	Crucible Stl pf (3g)	123	122	122	122¾
2⅞	1¼	Cuba Co	1½	1⅜	1½	1¼
18½	9	Cuba R pf	10½	10½	10½	..
11¼	6½	Cuban Am Sug	9¾	9½	9½	9¾
109⅞	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	100	99¾	99¾	99½
24⅛	16⅞	Curtis Publishing	20½	20¼	20¼	20⅝
110¼	99½	Curtis pb (7)	109¾	109¾	109¾	108
9¼	5	Curtiss-Wright	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
21½	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	19⅝	19	19	19
		—D—				
18¼	7⅝	Davega St (.30f)	17½	17⅛	17½	17
89¼	52	Deere & Co	83¾	82½	83½	81
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	29½	29½	29½	29¾
26¼	19½	Deisel W G (1f)	24¼	23¾	23⅝	24
52	36¾	Del & Hudson	46¼	45¾	46½	45¾
23¼	14⅝	Del Lack & W	18⅝	18¼	18¼	19¾
9⅞	4⅝	Denver R G pf (h)	6	6	6	6⅝
40½	32½	Diamond Match (1½f)	32½	32½	32¼	32½
42	38	Diamond M pf (1½f)	38½	38½	38¼	..
34⅝	78¼	Distillers Cp Seag	24⅛	23¼	24	24¼
61½	41½	Dome Mines (2f)	56	56¾	56	56¼
11⅞	7⅝	Dominion Stores	10	10	10	9¾
80⅝	50⅝	Douglas A	77½	76	76⅝	76⅜
46	29	Dresser A (1⅛e)	45	45	45	45
8¼	4⅞	Dunhill Inter	6⅞	6¾	6¾	7
18¼	13⅝	Duplan Silk (1)	14	14	16	..
167½	123	du Pont de Nem (3.60f)	161½	160½	161⅛	161⅞
133½	129	du Pont deb (6)	130½	130	130	130
116¾	111¼	Duquesne Lt pf (5)	115	115	115	..
		—E—				
9⅞	5½	Eastern Roll Mill	7½	7½	7½	..
85	156	Eastman Kodak (5f)	170½	169½	169½	169½
39⅜	28½	Eaton Mfg Mfg (2)	37¾	35½	37⅜	37½
13	5¾	Eitingon Schild	12¾	12¼	12½	12
45¾	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (2b)	44¼	43⅜	43⅜	43¾
114	110¼	Elec Auto-

Business and Industry

Japanese Goods Flooding Australian Market Arouse Protests

Commerce and Finance

High Living Costs' Drawbacks Told By Credit Expert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—That salaries and wages lag at least six months behind the advanced costs of living; that the difficulty of paying taxes is aggravated by rising living costs, and that the consumer group will give more exciting attention to policies of Federal government, are three of five factors that rising living costs project to the fore, declares Henry H. Heimann, executive manager of the National Association of Credit Men, in his monthly review of business sent to the association's 20,000 banking, wholesaling and manufacturing members.

Co-operatives Looming Up

The fourth factor is given by Mr. Heimann as the co-operative movement, which he asserts may soon be launched in earnest in the United States. "Consumers will feel such a movement worthwhile, many accepting it blindly, merely by reason of the fact that, in their opinion, prices are out of line. If prices seem out of line, they will reason that someone is getting too large a share," adds Mr. Heimann, who goes on to say:

"Next, rising costs can mean lower volume. Fewer units of goods mean a check in production. A check in production means less employment. There are still those who feel that the way to build prosperity is to have fixed prices and restricted production. All economic history, however, shows that real increases in the standard of living occur through greater production at lower unit cost, thus stretching the purchasing power of the consumer's dollar."

Turning to the business situation, Mr. Heimann says that "despite the possibility of labor difficulty, the upsetting influence of the drought on a considerable portion of the farm market, a rising cost of living, and the political uncertainty both at home and abroad, the business situation continues to show general improvement in all directions. The outlook for the fourth quarter of the year is distinctly optimistic.

"While it is not my purpose to depreciate in any way the extent of the business recovery, I do believe it is well for business men to recognize certain factors in this recovery movement. I should itemize them as follows:

"Too many business men do not appreciate the extent of the volume of their business that is attributable to the government spending program. May I suggest that each business man who reads this letter sit down and analyze his orders and trace them to their eventual source. You will find a much higher percentage of these orders due directly or indirectly to government expenditures than you would suspect without such analysis.

Credit Versus Merchandise

"Some of the business now being transacted results from the sale of credit rather than merchandise. I refer to the business that is being transacted on extended installment terms, some of which reach as long as three and three and one half years. While installment sales as a whole within limits are sound and constructive, when a volume of production is maintained through the extension of terms to as much as three and three and one-half years, the soundness of that portion of the business volume may be questioned."

Rubber Footwear Export Trade in 1935 Up 10 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—An increase of 10.5 per cent in the international trade in rubber footwear in 1935 over 1934 was reported by the Commerce Department.

Exports of all types of rubber boots and shoes by the principal rubber manufacturing countries in 1935 amounted to 72,246,000 pairs, compared with 65,403,000 in 1934. Last year, however, was 9.5 per cent under the peak year of 1933 when exports were 79,805,000 pairs.

Japan, with 51,015,000 pairs, had 70.6 per cent of the 1935 export business. Czechoslovakia and Canada were next with 6.9 per cent and 6.5 per cent and the United States had only 1.4 per cent, or 983 pairs.

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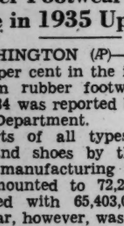
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General Distributors
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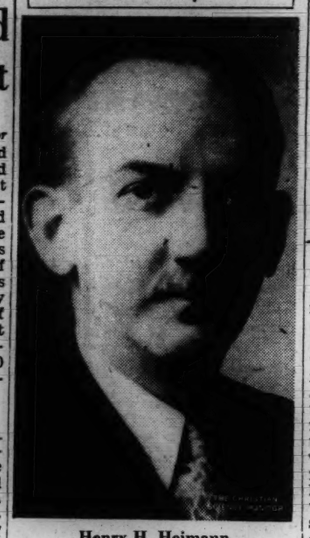
LOS ANGELES
CHICAGO NEW YORK

Predicts Co-operatives



Henry H. Heimann
Executive Manager of National Association of Credit Men

New Tax Unsound And Destructive, Declares Avery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The new tax on undistributed corporation earnings was the subject of attack by Sewell L. Avery, president of Montgomery Ward & Co., in the semi-annual report to the stockholders of the organization.

Mr. Avery regards the surtax as "unsound in principle" and "confiscatory and destructive" in theory, "because it penalizes the retention of earnings needed to safeguard the company's financial condition."

He further declared "if the penalty is avoided by the unwise payment of dividends, the company's growth and security are retarded and jeopardized."

The report shows that the net profit of Montgomery Ward & Co. for the six months ended on June 31 was $7,101,856 after all charges and that this was equivalent, after deducting Class A dividends, to $1.40 a share on the outstanding common stock. This is an increase of 75 per cent over the 80 cents earned on the common stock in the first half of the company's preceding fiscal year, when $4,340,766 was earned.

The year's showing was on the face of the fact that the company's tax bill for the six months almost doubled, amounting to $1,800,000, against $926,500 a year before. Moreover the company deducted $1,000,000 from the six months' earnings this year to cover its estimated liability under the surtax on undistributed profits.

Pacific Northwest Business the Best Since 1930 Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA, Wash.—Coupled with the reports of industrial recovery in the State, is the report of the Pacific Northwest Advisory board meeting held at Spokane, at which meeting reports were made that not only is business in the Pacific northwest the best of any year since 1930, but it probably will improve during the winter and possibly see "sharp improvement" next summer.

Nearly 700 railway executives, business men and shippers gathered at Spokane for the 11th annual meeting of the board. Before them were reports from communities covering almost the entire field of business in the area, including for the first time reports from trade organizations.

"Not only are business conditions better, but the trends are upward, confidence prevails and indications point to permanency," the committee on trade organizations reports.

Bank deposits have increased, checking accounts are larger, indicating more activity along commercial lines, the report continues.

Individual reports to the commercial and trade committee from trade organizations showed increases in employment and business ranging from 10 to 100 per cent.

"It would be worthy to note," the report said, "that the unusually large tourist traffic appears also to have a marked influence on increasing activity."

Bank Clearings Off 13 P. C. in Week

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities totaled $5,547,785,000 in the week ended Sept. 30, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

This was a decline of 13.3 per cent from clearings of $6,400,652,000 in the same week last year. The loss was mainly attributed to the fact that last year's total included heavy settlements of the first two days of October.

A week earlier clearings in the same cities showed a gain of 5.3 per cent over the 1935 comparative.

Clearings at New York City aggregated $3,492,767,000, a decline of 20.4 per cent from the $4,388,914,000 reported in the similar 1935 period. The total at outside centers of $2,055,018,000 represented an increase of 2.2 per cent over the $2,011,738,000 in the same week a year earlier.

Gains over 1935 appeared at 15 of the 22 cities.

Recapitalization Plan For Revere Copper

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (AP)—A Recapitulation plan involving exchange of present 7 per cent cumulative preferred will be submitted to stockholders of Revere Copper & Brass, Inc., at a special meeting Nov. 12, C. Donald Dallas, president, announced.

If it is approved holders of the 7 per cent preferred, with dividend arrears amounting to $33.25 a share, will be offered for each share 1½ shares of the new preferred.

Australia Replies Strongly to Trade Reprisal by Japan

MELBOURNE—Japan's efforts to disrupt Australia's Empire trade policy were given a setback by Prime Minister Lyons in a nation-wide broadcast from here in which he declared that Australia would never relinquish the right to legislate on domestic questions as she pleased.

Forceful words by Mr. Lyons carried a stage further the serious dispute between Japan and Australia caused by the new tariff policy by which trade has been diverted from foreign countries to British and Australian manufacturers. He said that the Federal Government would not be intimidated by Japanese retaliation, more especially because it was feared that Japan's policy of flooding the Australian market with low-priced and low-quality goods was hitting directly at Australia's standard of wages, hours and living conditions.

Attitude Hardening

On the same night that Mr. Lyons spoke to 2,000,000 listeners, the Minister for Trade Treaties (Sir Henry Gullett) announced the emphatic refusal of requests by importers for concessions under by-law on Japanese cotton and artificial silk piece goods. It has been made obvious by ministers that the Government's attitude toward Japan over the trade issue is hardening. What the outcome will be cannot be foreseen, but it is certain that at the moment Japan is playing a waiting game.

Japan seems to believe that by damaging seriously Australia's exports of wool, wheat and flour by boycott, and the more direct method of fiscal prohibition, she will bring Australia to her knees. There never was any need for this drastic attitude because a settlement satisfactory to both sides could easily have been reached by negotiation. Japan, however, has studiedly ignored repeated offers to resume the conversations which broke down months ago.

Firstly Japan seems determined to wait at least until after autumn wool sales to see what effect her absence from them will have on prices. At the moment it seems that the wool-sellers will be able to handle the position. For one thing Japan must have wool, and whether she buys it in Australia or elsewhere, world demand must be met, and others will come to Australia. There are already signs that Germany will be a larger buyer in Australia this year, and she has been building up credits for that purpose.

Japan's Penetration

In his broadcast Mr. Lyons set in clear perspective some vital points which Japan has tried to cloud ever since the trouble began. "Not content to trade in a quality of textiles which gave fair competitive opportunity in Australia to Britain and good foreign customers, Japan set out to capture the whole textile import market by reducing prices and pouring into Australia millions of square yards of material of the lowest quality," he said.

"From 1932 to 1935 Japanese imports of artificial silk and cotton piece goods increased by more than 100,000,000 square yards, mainly at Britain's expense, but also at that of European buyers of Australian wool.

"Japan was only beginning her attack on this textile market, her real objective being the remaining imports of cotton piece goods worth more than £3,000,000 to Britain. This we could not surrender without upsetting the balance of the Ottawa agreement which is proving profitable and satisfactory to both Australia and Britain."

Apart from textiles, prices of many Japanese articles had caused the Government and manufacturers concern, he said. It needed only the extension of price reduction to other fields to cause widespread dislocation and unemployment in Australian industry.

The Government, said Mr. Lyons, had tried to persuade Japan to check the flow of low-quality goods and be compensated by higher prices for a reduced quantity of better-class articles. But Japan had refused to negotiate on the basis of any change in her textile export beyond agreeing not to exceed 90 per cent of Australia's artificial silk requirements.

Textile Duties Raised

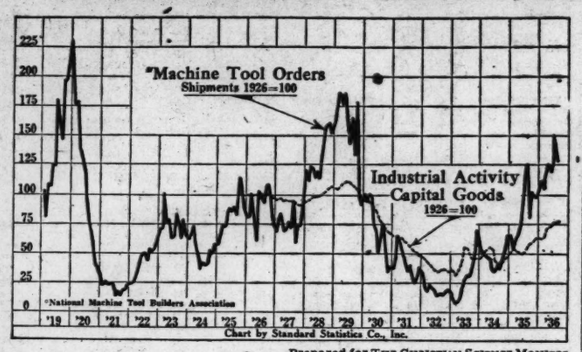
For this reason the Government had been compelled to increase textile duties substantially, but the rate of 9d. a square yard was less than similar rates in Britain (10d.), Canada (9¾d.) United States 11½d.) or France (9½d.). Moreover, Australia applied the tariff to all foreign countries and did not discriminate against Japan.

"Except over a limited field our duties do not operate until Dec. 1," said Mr. Lyons. "We regarded this as a measure allowing Japan more than five months in which to negotiate. But in reply to this mild action, Japan, by tariff measures and the boycotting activities of her merchants in Australia, has totally closed her doors to Australian produce. Japan has had similar disputes with most other countries, but in no case has she acted with the same punitive intention.

"Negotiation on the basis brought about by Japan has been impossible. Although Australia has applied a licensing system to some, but by no means all, Japanese imports, it has been reasonable in allowing goods on firm order to July 8 to enter Australia."

Whatever the repercussions, and they may yet be serious, it can be taken from Mr. Lyons's speech that Australia is determined to stand in with Great Britain. By doing so she is jeopardizing trade worth about £11,000,000 ($55,000,000) annually. There is still reason to believe, however, that Japan will yet be more reasonable, for on a comparative per capita basis of trade, she does very well out of Australia.

Machine Tool Orders Show Phenomenal Rise Since 1933



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The index of machine tool orders and shipments, as shown in the accompanying chart, has been in a major uptrend since March, 1933. From the low level of 7.4 reached in that month, the composite index has advanced to 150.1 in July, 1936.

This phenomenal rise over a period of 3½ years has been reflected in a return of machine tool industry operations to a profitable basis. But its significance does not stop there, for the extremely sensitive index figures have proved an accurate indicator of the general level of activity in the so-called heavy machinery, or capital goods, lines.

Manufacturing Up 2.4 P. C. in August Compared With July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Manufacturing activity increased 2.4 per cent, as measured by total man-hours worked, during August, as compared with July, according to the reports from 25 manufacturing industries received by the National Industrial Conference Board.

The number of workers employed increased 0.3 per cent in August. Total pay roll disbursements rose 2.1 per cent.

Average hourly earnings were 0.2 per cent lower in August than in July, declining from 61.7 cents to 61.6 cents.

Average weekly earnings were 1.8 per cent higher in August than in July. This resulted from an increase of 2.0 per cent in the average workweek, which rose from 39.2 hours in July to 40.0 hours in August.

Part of this increase in nominal weekly earnings, however, was offset by a rise in living costs. Real weekly earnings were 1.3 per cent higher in August than in July.

Since August, 1935, hourly earnings have increased 2.2 per cent; average hours of work, 7.0 per cent; and average weekly earnings, 9.8 per cent.

The cost of living has not risen to the same degree as have weekly money earnings, with the result that the purchasing power of weekly earnings was 5.8 per cent higher in August of this year than in August of last year.

Employment in manufacturing increased 7.6 per cent in August, 1936, over August, 1935. Total man-hours worked exceeded those of August, 1935, by 15.1 per cent and pay roll disbursements by 18.1 per cent.

Comparisons with conditions in August, 1929, shows that average hourly earnings in August, 1936, were 4.4 per cent higher. Although weekly money earnings were 13.4 per cent below the August, 1929, level, real weekly earnings were 2.3 per cent higher and average hours worked per week were 17.2 per cent lower. There were 12.7 per cent fewer workers employed, total man-hours worked were 27.8 per cent lower, and total pay roll disbursements were 24.5 per cent lower than in August, 1929.

August Shoe Output Up 5,000,000 Pairs

WASHINGTON (AP)—An increase of nearly 5,000,000 pairs in the number of shoes produced in the United States in August as compared to July was reported by the Census Bureau.

In August, the country's 978 factories produced 40,068,584 pairs as compared to 35,209,500 for July. An increase was noted in each of the nine states listed.

Production from January to August of this year totaled 265,500,852 pairs, as compared to 257,241,128 pairs for the same period of 1935, a 3.2 per cent increase. Every state but New York, Ohio and Wisconsin showed an increase for this year.

Production in August, by states was: Illinois, 2,448,532; Maine, 2,980,060; Massachusetts, 8,384,532; Missouri, 4,190,412; New Hampshire, 3,375,901; New York, 7,562,883; Ohio, 1,767,889; Pennsylvania, 2,259,651; Wisconsin, 1,696,039, and all other states 5,402,394.

New Haven Revenues Up 11.1 P. C. During August

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—August gross revenues of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad totaled $6,423,053, a gain of $643,275, or 11.1 per cent, over the like period last year, and the highest total for the month since August, 1931. Freight revenue rose $339,299, or 10.6 per cent, and passenger revenue $238,531, or 12.2 per cent from August, 1935.

As a result of the improvement, the August deficit of $143,989 was the smallest for any month this year. It compared with one of $391,113 for August, 1935. Operating expenses were $345,308 larger than a year before and maintenance rose $139,817, owing to additional roadway upkeep and substitution of cast-steel side frames on freight cars.

The figures for last month included $125,000 in tax accruals because of the railroad retirement and social security legislation, whereas those for a year ago included a credit adjustment of $100,000 because of the Supreme Court decision on the former retirement act.

For the first eight months of 1936 gross revenues wre $4,094,941, or 8.8 per cent, larger than in the same period of 1935. Of this, freight revenue was $2,149,501, or 8.1 per cent, higher and passenger revenue $1,448,766, or 10 per cent.

Atlas Corporation Purchases Control Of Franklin Simon

NEW YORK (AP)—Floyd B. Odlum, president of Atlas Corp., announces Atlas and a group of associates had purchased the entire common stock of Franklin Simon & Co., New York department store, from the estate of the late Franklin Simon and members of the family and their holdings of the preferred stock.

Available statistics list the number of common shares outstanding as of Jan. 31, 1936, at 137,130 shares, and 22,994 shares of preferred. The announcement did not specify the number of senior shares acquired from the Simon family and omitted the price paid.

The store, which deals in women's clothes and accessories and has a large department devoted to men's apparel, had net sales of more than $10,000,000 in 1935.

Mr. Odlum's former wife, Hortense, is president of Bonwitt Teller, Inc., another department store dealing exclusively in women's lines.

Both stores are located on Fifth Avenue, some 20 blocks apart. Franklin Simon & Co. also operate branch stores in Palm Beach, Fla., and Greenwich, Conn.

While Atlas Corp. has controlled Bonwitt Teller, Inc., for several years, it was stated authoritatively that the two stores will be operated independently and no question of affiliation is involved in the new transaction.

The former Mrs. Odlum, head of Bonwitt Teller, is now Mrs. Porfilio Dominici.

Herbert A. Baker Elected President Of American Can Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—The $43,000,000 American Can Co. has a new president and America another success story as Canadian-born Herbert A. Baker, now a United States citizen, became its chief operating officer.

Mr. Baker, scientist as well as business man, rose through the laboratories and sales division of the can-making concern with which he has been connected since graduation from the University of Toronto in 1906.

He was born at Harmony, Ontario. Mr. Baker would not comment on his elevation.

But the outlines of a romantic career were apparent in the record. Four years after he began his business life with American Can Co. he became its chief chemist. Eight years later he was manager of the company's central sales division, stationed at Chicago. From there he stepped into the vice-presidency in charge of sales.

He completed his rise when he succeeded C. E. Green, resigned.

California Expects Record Cotton Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—California expects to harvest a record cotton crop this year—427,000 bales against 239,000 bales last year, according to a report of the Wells Fargo Bank. Increased plantings are principally responsible, although there was also a further increase in average yield per acre to 555 pounds, as against 524 pounds last year; the average for the country as a whole is 179 pounds per acre. During the past decade, California cotton growers have doubled their per-acre yields.

Cotton grown in California is limited by state statute to the Acala variety, which is of 1⅛ inch staple, very white, with a high uniformity of staple and less than 3 per cent wastage; it usually commands a premium of several cents a pound over ordinary grades. The bulk of it goes into export markets, where, especially in France and Italy, it is woven into finer grades of cloth competitive with linen. Virtually all the cotton grown in the State (mostly in the San Joaquin valley) is under irrigation, in a region of low humidity which prevents the spread of boll weevil.

Remington Arms Co. Plans Issue of Common Stock

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Remington Arms Company, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn., filed a registration statement with the Securities Commission covering 3,764,389 shares of $1 par value common stock.

The issue will be offered to common stockholders of the company of record Oct. 19, 1936, in the ratio of one new share for each share held at a price of $1.70 a share.

Proceeds from this sale will be used for refunding purposes, the statement said.

H. M. Minton Urges Stock Exchange To Regulate Trusts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Henry M. Minton, vice-president and chief executive officer of the Spencer Trask Fund, Inc., testifying before the Securities and Exchange Commission in its investigation of investment trusts and investment companies, urged that the New York Stock Exchange regulations be amended to include the activities of member firms in regard to investment trust management and sponsorship. Complete publicity and uniform accounting for all investment trusts and investment companies, he said, were favored by the fund.

The Securities Commission offered no criticism of the management of the Spencer Trask Fund, which was organized in March, 1929 under the sponsorship of Spencer Trask & Co., investment bankers of New York. The main purpose of the examination was to obtain the views of the officers of the trust company as to the necessity and form of Congressional legislation for more rigid Federal regulation of investment trusts and companies.

Speaking for all the officers and directors of the fund, Mr. Minton said:

"Our basic objection to the requirements for qualification as a mutual investment company is the disapproval of the theory of paying to stockholders as dividends, even though accompanied by an explanation, amounts representing net realized profits in addition to the true income upon the securities held by the investment company.

"Mutual investment company classification," he added, "does relieve the investment company of taxes, but these taxes are simply transferred to individual stockholders. The important point in the matter is that there promises to be an unfortunate effect on the income of the individual stockholders over the longer term."

Mr. Minton submitted the following recommendations for regulations which his organization considers desirable:

1. We believe that the first approach to the problem of regulation should be the classification of the investment trusts according to purpose and capital structure.

2. As a basic approach to the subject we recommend a minimium of regulation.

3. We will confine our recommendations, so far as these regulations are concerned, to the open-end management investment trusts.

4. We make no objections to most of the regulations covered in the definition of mutual investment companies as stated in the Revenue Bill of 1936. We would prefer that 10 per cent of the assets could be invested in any one security rather than 5 per cent, and I have already referred to our objections to the provisions as to dividend payments.

5. The name of the investment banking house that is the principal sponsor or manager of an investment trust company should be included in the name of the investment company.

6. A clear statement should be made in the prospectus as to management policies and purposes.

7. We definitely favor—(a) very complete publicity, (b) uniform accounting.

Gen. Electric Orders Largest in 6 Years

By the Associated Press

New York

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. announced that orders received in the Sept. 30 quarter amounted to $74,922,441, the largest for any respective period since 1930. In the third quarter last year they totaled $54,400,819.

Gerard Swope, president, also announced that orders for the nine months ended Sept. 30 also established a six-year record at $211,891,038. For the nine months to Sept. 30 last year they were $158,943,765.

Plumbing-Heating Activity Parallels Upturn in Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The plumbing and heating business has shown a sharp increase and sales and production gains during the first eight months of 1936 were considerably greater than increases made by business generally and fully in line with the recovery evident in the building trades, according to a survey by Dun & Bradstreet.

Moderate price advances were reported in several cities and were expected to materialize shortly in many others. Collections from contractors and retail outlets were only fair, but most accounts were improving. The number of failures remained the same as for the corresponding period of 1935.

Significant for the plumbing and heating industry is the advance made by building in 1936. An index of the value of new residential construction compiled by the Federal Housing Administration, with the 1933 monthly average 100, records these figures: June, 1394—82.3; June, 1925—248.6; June, 1936—742.9. The last is the highest since April, 1931.

Reports from 10 cities producing heating and plumbing supplies indicate that the substantial increases in output schedules which characterized the first seven months of 1936 continued unabated during August. Production increases over 1935 averaged about 25 per cent last month, with most cities increases in volume of output holding close to the average. Only one, the country's principal automotive center, differed sharply from the general level of gains, reporting greater advances ranging from 45 to 60 per cent.

Bank Avers U. S. System Gives Best Living Standards

During the last 150 years more material progress has been made under the American system of business enterprise than during all the preceding centuries in the history of the world, declares the First National Bank of Boston in its New England Letter.

This record of achievement is a challenge to those who would radically change the system, says the bank.

"Even in such a trying period as we are passing through," it continues, "we cannot afford to forget our history or lose our perspective.

System Is Young

"The American economic system is but a mere infant as far as human history goes, or when compared with such institutions as the home, school, church or trade itself. It dates back in its present form but two or three generations. During this period, however, great progress has been made in providing ever higher standards of living until the great masses of people in this country enjoy more comforts and luxuries than did royalty of a century ago.

"Under this system the United States with a population of less than 7 per cent of the world's total controls about 40 per cent of the wealth of the world. One hundred years ago the average person had about 52 wants, of which 16 were regarded a necessities. Today the wants number 484 on the average, of which 94 are looked upon as necessities.

"This country has bright prospects for great future developments," continues the letter, "provided we follow the sound principles which have been responsible for our remarkable progress. The greatest peril we face is the undermining of our economic system by the squandering of our resources and the pauperization of our people by profligate governmental spending.

Capitalism Favored

"Despite the amazing record of performance of our economic system over the past few decades, it is held in some quarters that we have come to the end of our progress and that we should now consolidate our gains by regimentation and divide up our wealth. The same cry of defeat has been heard during every major depression in this country.

"If this philosophy had been adopted early in our history we would still use the oxcart for transportation, obtain our water supply from the old oaken bucket, read by candle light, get our news from the town crier and live in a log cabin, while we would be working 12 hours a day to eke out a bare subsistence. Life would be the monotonous drudgery that it is today in most parts of the world where modern capitalism does not prevail," concludes the letter.

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ruins that once saw the world pay tribute

Once ruler of the world, Babylon is forgotten now, except for its connection with the captive Israelites. In these remarkable articles, the crumbling remnants of the great cities of antiquity tell a thrilling story of the futility of conquests and human ambition.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper

Knox, Roosevelt Smith to Speak In Above Order

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ELKINS, W. Va., Oct. 1—(With President's party)—Bound for one of the most remarkable radio rendezvous in presidential history, President Roosevelt paused here today in the bailiwick of an anti-new deal Democrat, with the second and active phase of his re-election campaign in full swing.

With the speech at Syracuse Tuesday night, President Roosevelt threw off, finally and completely, the last lingering vestiges of the "non-political" pantomime that followed him through his tour of the western states and emerged an ardent and vigorous champion of his own re-election.

Tonight he continues the contest at Pittsburgh under circumstances which bring the use of the radio to a pitch never before known in a campaign, and which perhaps ushers in a new phase of radio debate.

Filling for Bitter Pie

For the President's half-hour broadcast is to be "sandwiched," or inclosed, between the addresses of two of his most bitter opponents, one from the Republican Party, preceding him in the same city, one from the conservative wing of the Democratic Party, following him, and both presumably making common cause against the mutually loathed New Deal.

The consecutive three half-hour speeches that the radio audience will hear in a steady stream beginning at 8:30 E. S. T. with Col. Frank Knox, continuing through Mr. Roosevelt's own broadside, and winding up with the extemporaneous comments of former Gov. Alfred E. Smith, will present three striking viewpoints.

Smith to Keep Notes

The 1936 campaign has already produced the dramatic Landon-Roosevelt meeting at Des Moines, and now features an unexpected juxtaposition of addresses which is the radio's modern equivalent of the Lincoln-Douglas debates. Mr. Roosevelt is expected to preserve the convention that he is alone on the air, as he preserved the "non-political" theory on his drought trip, but the same fiction will not need to bind his opponents. Indeed, Governor Smith has already let it be known that he will make notes on the Roosevelt speech and will speak to the address immediately it is concluded.

Adding pungency to the situation is the fact that Mr. Roosevelt is approaching Pittsburgh and Forbes Field, where, four years ago, Oct. 19, 1932, he delivered his most slashing and specific denunciation of President Hoover's failure to balance the Federal budget. Probably no sharper criticism of big Federal deficits and financial instability has been heard in America save the Republicans' own denunciation of President Roosevelt, beginning about a year later, for exactly the same cause and deficits.

Speech a Deep Secret

Not the slightest intimation, up to the last moment was given by the White House secretaries on the subject of the President's address, much less his speech itself. He came into Elkins by motor today, after leaving the special train at Thomas, West Virginia, at 9 a. m., rain prevented driving 50 miles through the national forest park to witness the coronation of the Queen at the Mountain State Forest Festival as had been proposed.

There will be short stops, and rear platform talks, all this afternoon, as Mr. Roosevelt makes his progress through the home state of Senator Rush Holt, anti-new deal Democrat, whose political gyrations brought him to the Senate first as a Democrat, then found him keynoting for Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, and most recently saw him a pleased visitor upon Governor Landon. A bitter factional fight exists between Senator Holt and Matthew M. Neely, the other Democratic Senator, who is up for election this term, and the state's eight electoral votes hang in the balance. Mr. Roosevelt's visit here today was obiously calculated to aid Senator Neely against his Republican opponent, Hugh Ike Shott, and in fending off the Holt attack.

President Undisturbed

As for Mr. Roosevelt, himself, plunged once more in the thick of a major campaign, and approaching the latest test of his extraordinary versatility, where he must at once face comparison with two hostile radio speakers, and with his own perhaps even more dangerous comments of four years ago, he appeared, despite it all, blithe and care-free.

The mood of the Roosevelt entourage is one of confidence. The Syracuse speech is counted an unalloyed success. It marked the end of the so-called "nonpolitical" phase, the beginning for the Democrats of the real fray. For sheer technical virtuosity, nothing quite like it has been seen on the American political stage for a long time. Mr. Roosevelt's voice came through on the radio in most sections, it is reported, as clear as a bell. Secretaries describe him as eager to catch up with the Republican two months' attack, while he was undergoing his "nonoplitical" phase.

Little To Get Hold On

So far as Republican reply to the Syracuse talk goes, there was little factual material in the speech for opponents to answer; in large measure it was confined to important but unassailable generalities which needed for their effect the tone in which they were uttered.

Critics are already attacking the address as a sort of high-brow, "Harvard," demogogery. But it is forecast that the same kind of a speech tonight, dealing perhaps with labor matters in the heart of the big steel belt, in a populous state with 36 electoral votes—the second largest block of any state in the union—will leave very little for Governor Smith to catch hold of. Unless, indeed, he is armed with the Roosevelt speech of four years ago.

Corn Displayed in Kansas Fair

The Coffey county (Burlington, Kan.) free fair offered two classes of prizes for corn displays this year, one for corn grown without irrigation; the other for corn grown on irrigated land.

Canada's Shipping Interests to Join Geneva Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—A delegation appointed by Ottawa and representing shipping companies, ship employees, and the Government, will take part in the maritime session of the International Labor Conference which opens in Geneva, Oct. 6.

A. L. W. MacCallum, manager of the Shipping Federation of Canada, Montreal, has been named by Ottawa as delegate from Canada, representing the employers. The workers' delegate will be W. A. MacDonald, secretary-treasurer of the National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada. Government delegates will be Norman Rogers, Minister of Labor, and Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian advisory officer at Geneva.

Great importance is attached by the marine world to the conference. This session of the Labor Conference is devoted entirely to marine matters including the regulation of work hours aboard ship. This subject and several others have been under discussion at previous international conferences at Geneva, and the opinion is that the forthcoming session will see them finally settled.

The maritime nations which belong to the International Labor Conference are sending delegations to Geneva, and Canada will be one of several countries represented.

Foreign Corps Asked To Obey Chilean Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Foreign diplomatic representatives should comply with Chilean laws, the Government declared through Chancellor Miguel Cruchaga, to whom complaints had been addressed by Labor Minister Pedro Fajardo. Señor Cruchaga pointed out that diplomats were not exempt from the obligation "to respect and comply with the laws of the country to which they are accredited." The difficulty, he said, arose through their immunity from jurisdiction, as established by international law, which made compulsion impossible. He made it clear, however, that the Government expected the co-operation of the foreign corps.

The labor ministry had received complaints that some foreign consuls and diplomats when employing Chilean help refused to conform to the terms of the compulsory insurance law which involves an employer's contribution of three per cent of his servant's wage, annual vacations on full pay, indemnity for dismissal and other benefits.

The foreign minister, circularizing members of the diplomatic corps on the subject, argued there was no legislation exempting domestic employees of foreign officials from conforming to the insurance law. (Employees contribute two and employers three per cent on the monthly salary). It was not, strictly speaking, a question of taxation, from which diplomats were exempt. In any case, Cruchaga based his appeal on strictly moral grounds. Nonpayment of these contributions, he said, would impede the operation of a system of social protection, which had been legally established, and would prejudice humble workers in the employ of the diplomats.

Better Penal System Urged in Argentina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Arg.—La Nacion, Buenos Aires daily newspaper, has entered a strong protest against the Argentine prison system which permits the mingling of youthful delinquents with adult, hardened criminals. The newspaper has frequently called attention to "serious deficiencies" in the penal code and prison regulations, especially of those establishments intended for convicts.

As a case in point it cited that of Santa Fe, where the federal intervening official had paid a visit to the prison for local criminals, which he found to be most unsuitable both as regards space and salubrity. Worst of all, juvenile offenders were mingled with htose of older years who, in many cases, were professional criminals.

La Nacion pointed out that constant contact between these men and boys inevitably resulted in the boys being contaminated by the example of their seniors and following in their footsteps. It was a lamentable state of affairs, it said, to which the provincial governors should give special attention. It had become tolerated merely through habit, it claimed.

Fortunately, in this particular case, the intervener in Santa Fe, with the approval of the judicial officials who accompanied him on his visit of inspection, proposed to prepare another building to which the boys now in prison are to be removed, "thus preventing," adds La Nacion, "the prolongation of a system which is repugnant to humanity."

Dynamite Plot Revealed By Police in Havana

HAVANA, Sept. 30 (AP)—An explosion intended as a trap for police and army intelligence agents was averted today with the discovery of 20 sticks of dynamite wired to a telephone in a vacant apartment. Officers, investigating the bombing of the newspaper El Pais were lured yesterday to the apartment near the center of Havana by an anonymous tip it was the hideout of radicals.

The charge was set to explode when the telephone receiver was lifted from the hook. Police, however, suspecting a trap, found the dynamite and broke the connections.

Demarcation Line, Imaginary

The Line of Demarcation is an imaginary line running due north and south a hundred leagues west of the Azores. It was established by Alexander VI to bound New World Spanish and Portuguese possessions.

Wallace Declares Landon Not True Friend of Farmer

AURORA, Ill., Sept. 30 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, told a farm belt audience today that "free competitive enterprise" advocated by Gov. Alfred M. Landon was "cutthroat competition" and "a system of agriculture operating for the most part according to the law of tooth and fang." His address to the Chicago Pure Milk association, a co-operative dairy producers' group, was the first of five political speeches scheduled for this week in the corn belt.

Mr. Wallace said the Republicans had proposed "a combination of the Smoot-Hawley tariff act and the Federal Farm board" as an agricultural program and that recent speeches by Governor Landon had set forth "the Governor's negative philosophy of farm policy."

Farmers the Target

Farmers, he said, "have been made a special target for claims that the Government is guilty of waste and extravagance which will burden future generations with debt."

"We have spent less than half our World War outlay for destruction of lives and property," Mr. Wallace said of recovery program costs, and added that the "net increase in the public debt" after allowing for "recoverable advances" was "about seven billions." This debt addition, he said, would cost about $1.40 a year in "carrying cost per person" and "instead of reckless extravagance the expenditures for recovery look like the best investment in history."

There is a campaign "to frighten people into believing that the Government is promoting scarcity," Mr. Wallace said, and he termed this "nonsense." Marketing agreements, he said, had increased milk producers' income by millions of dollars, while the 1936 soil conservation program he praised as tending to "prevent cutthroat competition between dairy, beef cattle and pork producer groups and to avert disastrous price slashing," referring to Governor Landon's statement that the act was a "subterfuge."

Landon Called "Vague"

"The man who, posing as a political champion of the dairy industry, seeks to stir up ill will of dairymen toward other groups of farmers, aiming to create dissension among the groups, so as to discredit and destroy their co-operative program and make farmers return to unbridled competition—such a man is no friend of agriculture," said Mr. Wallace.

Reviewing the reciprocal trade agreements of the Roosevelt administration, Mr. Wallace said their purpose "is to undo the damage that was caused by enactment of the Smoot-Hawley tariff in 1930. That act closed much of our export market abroad." Those opposing the trade program were termed "tariff barons."

Asserting Governor Landon "was extremely vague" about his farm proposals, Mr. Wallace contended that under them "there would be no room f · relief purchase of surpluses that were breaking prices, or for the soil conservation program. There would be no room for crop insurance, except through the insurance companies, for corn or other commodity loans except by bankers, or for any ever-normal granary plan which trespassed in any way upon the grain interests."

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 140 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Fridays, 11:15 a. m., WICC, 600kc.

Maine

Bangor—Sundays, Oct. 4, 11, 18, 25, 1:45 p. m., Mondays, Oct. 12 and 26; 8:30 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc.

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—In "Good Cheer Service." Wednesdays, 9:15 a. m., WORL, 920kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Tuesdays, 10:30 a. m., WLNH, 1310kc

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturdays, Oct. 10 and Nov. 14, 1:15 p. m., WJAR, 890kc.
Providence—Tuesdays, 10:30 a. m., WPRO, 630kc.

Vermont

Springfield—First and third Thursdays, 5 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
Waterbury—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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CHRISTMAS Cards, 100% profit selling exquisite 21 folder $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings, Everydays, Christmas Notes. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Terry Studios, 501 Westfield, Mass.

BOOKS

ADVANCE and Retreat to Saratoga, $2; vivid historical guide: 3rd printing by C. E. Bennett, author of Vacant Niche; both books $3. BATTLEFIELD PUBLISHING CO., Stillwater, N. Y.

BUSINESS WANTED

BAKERY WANTED—Small wholesale bakery now operating that may be purchased on convenient terms by party exp. baking bus. Box D-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REAL ESTATE

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from Our Own Greenhouses at Westerly, R. I.
MUNRO'S
THE HOUSE OF FLOWERS
970 CHAPEL STREET TEL. 7-4654

Christmas Greeting Cards
Etchings Engravings
Mrs. G. W. DAVIES
312 Shelton Ave. Phone 6-2261

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
Featuring
GREETING CARDS
for Monitor Readers
CHAPEL STREET, AT THE TAFT
MUNSON GALLERY

Etchings, Paintings, Prints and Framing
Exhibition of water colors by Minna Walker Smith Beginning October 6th
275 ORANGE STREET

Charlie's Tire Repair Shop
Goodyear Tires
Service Everywhere
See the New "G-3"
255 GEORGE STREET Phone 8-5723

BEACH & GORMAN
Exclusive Hairdressing
ESTABLISHED 1906
956 Chapel Street
Tel. 6-7475

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 1042
9 A. M.-11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

Tristram & Fuller
INCORPORATED
Welcome you to their New Store at
104 WALL STREET
Tel. 148 Norwalk, Conn.

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
12-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FALL ANNOUNCEMENT
Distinctive costumes for sports, town, afternoon and evening, including coats, formal suits, two and three piece ensembles. Specially styled gowns for the larger and shorter woman. Up to size 46.
Prices from $7.95
FAY DAVIS
89 BEDFORD STREET STAMFORD

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

The Individual Laundry Service Co.
35 WORTH STREET
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 3-3121

Baumans Kiddyland
IS "HEADQUARTERS"
For Children's Winter Fashions
A store filled with sensible, serviceable apparel—beautifully styled, reasonably priced.
221 ATLANTIC STREET

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

The STAMFORD DEPT. STORE
Atlantic and Bell Streets
Stamford, Conn.
DESIRABLE MERCHANDISE
CONSISTENT LOW PRICES

Siegelbaum's
WOMEN'S APPAREL
133 ATLANTIC STREET, STAMFORD, CONN.
Facing the Park on the Square
SMART FASHIONS
for Fall
BROWN BROS.

Ideal Market
1 PARK ROW
Choice Meats—Fruit
Vegetables and Groceries
Tel. 2583

PHONE 3-3346
THE MARGUERITE BEAUTY SALON
Specializing in
ALL BRANCHES OF BEAUTY CULTURE
Under Management of M. C. Zeltner
197 MAIN STREET

FALL CLOTHES
For Men and Young Men
Featuring the famous Tex line.
Knit-Tex—Worsted-Tex and Saxon Weave
FRANK MARTIN & SONS
261 MAIN ST., STAMFORD, CONN.

Webb All Linen TOWELS
$1 ea.
Beautiful linen guest towels in bright colors . . . green, red, brown, dubonnet, light blue, and dark blue. 18 by 32 inches.
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 BANK STREET STAMFORD

WATERBURY

Gloves for Fall
Imported Kid and Suede by Perrin
All the new Fall Shades in Fabrics by KAYSER and VAN RAALTE.
Our new fall line of gloves justly upholds our reputation for always carrying the latest styles and best qualities.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
Waterbury, Conn. Tel. 3-1116

Cold Weather Coats
for Growing Girls
A really good looking assortment of durable wool materials,
$5.98 to $12.98
The Miller & Peck Co.

After exposure to summer weather let us recondition your hair with a
Hot Oil Shampoo
THE ALICE WERNER BEAUTY SHOPPE
10 Bank Street Phone 3-0073

Lasting satisfaction is insured if painting is done with good materials and by competent workmen.
FINLAY & WESTWOOD
Painters and Paperhangers
PHONE 4-3636

DELMAR'S
HOME MADE CANDY SHOP
KARMELKORN
85 East Main St.
Phone 3-9434
See it made

"Home of the Steinway Piano"
New Price $885.00
McCOY'S INC.
158 Grand Street
Waterbury, Conn.

Quality Food Market
PRUDENCE *Ready to Serve* CORNED BEEF HASH
Fresh Meat
Freeman's
427 WILLOW ST.
PHONE 4-0197

Beautiful Corsages
Tastefully arranged
SAXE & FLOTO
41 West Main Street Phone 3-1113
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery

See Our Fall Line of
Dresses — Coats
Millinery
SUGENHEIMER'S
64 Bank Street Waterbury, Conn.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Frank E. Bentz *Chas. F. Galton*
BENTZ & GALTON
TAILORS
We carry a full line of Foreign and Domestic Woolens at prices consistent with Fine Tailoring. We invite you to inspect our suitings for Fall and Winter wear.
21 W. Saratoga Street, Baltimore

Thomsen-Ellis Co,
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Cay and Water Sts. ● PLaza 7760

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE (Continued)

HUPFELDT BROS.
Doctors of Optometry
401 N. HOWARD STREET
Corner Mulberry Street
Phone Vernon 4030

NEW YORK

ALBANY

WHITNEY'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
IN ALBANY, N. Y.
invites you to
Buy Furniture on the Budget Plan
Trade In Your Old Furniture
Liberal Allowances

G. V. & F. W. Cameron
GLASS
HARDWARE PAINT
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

Holmes Bros.
Florists
20 Steuben St. Albany, N. Y. — Green Houses Western Ave.

BOYCE and MILWAIN
66 and 68 State Street
Men's Fall Furnishings
Hats, Suits, Topcoats
Neckwear and Accessories

JOHN H. KATTREIN
Established 1892
ENGRAVER, PRINTER AND STATIONER
Wedding Invitations a Specialty
Christmas Cards
45 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

EMPIRE SHOE REBUILDERS
543 BROADWAY
Albany's Leading Shoe Rebuilders
A SHOP OF MANY SERVICES
Zippers and side fasteners repaired and replaced on all kinds of articles.
Shoes dyed all colors
Leather Coats and Baggage Repaired
No Job too small to call for
Tel. 5-3067

G. C. REARDON, Inc.
Broadway at Maiden Lane
Furniture of Character
Use Our 5-POINT SALES ★ PLAN
1—New Styles—1937 Designs. 2—Budget Payments to Suit. 3—Trade-in Allowance on Your Old Furniture. 4—Discount for Cash. 5—Guaranteed Low Prices.

ROSE HEIDT SHOP
115 State Street
For Smart Fall Styles
Hats, Suits, Dresses
and Sportswear

Luddy *Is Showing*
Smart Stetson and Pencraft
HATS *Priced at $5 and more*
92 STATE STREET

1000 New Hats
for your selection
Moderately Priced
1.98 to 6.75
GRACE & MERIT
21 No. Pearl Street

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Headquarters for Philco Radio—ABC Washer—Norge Electric Refrigerators —Whitney Baby Carriages
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY NEW YORK

A GRATE FIRE OF
AMBRICOAL
Will Give Cheer and Warmth All Day Long
JOHN T. D. BLACKBURN, INC.

AUBURN

DARE'S
RADIO SERVICE
Phone Auburn 59
22 East Genesee Street

BINGHAMTON

STEINWAY PIANOS
also Chickering, Steck, Wheelock
Lowest Prices—Easiest Terms
WEEKS & DICKINSON

RECEPTIONS
and SOCIAL AFFAIRS
require smart new apparel suited to the occasion. If the costume is from
McLEAN'S
It Is Correct

BIRTHSTONES
Mounted in modern ring settings
Priced from $5.00
DARROW-DAVIS
Quality Jewelers
82 COURT STREET

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON (Continued)

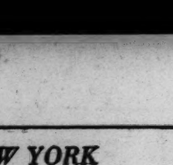
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
Superior
WYOMING ANTHRACITE
Fill Your Bin Now with Coal at Present Lowest Prices
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-357 Grand Avenue — Dial 7-2349

I. MILLER
Peacock, Foot Saver, Vitality
Shoes for Women
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court St. — Dial 4-3314

BRONXVILLE

SQUIBB
DENTAL CREAM
DEPENDABLE SERVICE
We Deliver
EDGAR S. BELLIS
PHARMACY
116 Pondfield Road — Tel. 1073

Fujiyama
Dinner 65c-85c-$1.00
Luncheon, 35c-50c-75c
20 STUDIO ARCADE
Tel. 4288



WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

jeanne valentine
Paris Designer for Hats
111 Pondfield Road

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 — 145 Parkway Road

HIGH GRADE
Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ PONDFIELD ROAD — TEL. 0153-0154

Matuix Shoes
Handbags
Phoenix Hose
Slippers
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 PONDFIELD RD. — TEL. 0717

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service, Storage, Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

Comstock's
Outfitters to Men and Boys
40 Palmer Ave. — Tel. 1030

PONDFIELD BAKERY
77 Pondfield Road
Try Our Delicious Cakes, Pies, Rolls, Buns, etc.

They are baked right in our own store

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL
DRY CLEANING CO.
West Utica St., Nr. Delaware

LA REAU & CAUL
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
For Women
FLORSHEIM and BOSTONIAN SHOES
For Men
68 GRANT STREET — LI 5973

When your plans for an occasion include
Flowers
Let us supply them.
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
196 Delaware Ave. — WA. 5310

Electrical Contractor
DECORATIVE WORK REPAIR SERVICE
Light and Power Wiring for Home or Factory
New and Used Motors
A. J. WOLF
305 15th Street — Lincoln 0750

JOS. W. OEHLER
Custom Tailor
Fall Line of
IMPORTED and DOMESTIC SUITINGS
Ready for Your Inspection
46 HEMPSTEAD AVENUE
LANGFIELD, NEAR BAILEY — PA. 7225

E. A. MUCHOW, *Florist*
57 Allen Street — GA. 3994
FLOWERS
From Greenhouses to You
FOR EVERY OCCASION
Greenhouses at Clarence, N. Y.

ELMIRA

Mark Twain Gown Shoppe, Inc.
Katherine B. Schneider
MARK TWAIN HOTEL — Ph. 4823
Misses' and Women's
Coats, Suits, Dresses and Wraps

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE

Williams & Dye
COLONIAL Esso STATIONS

C. J. STONER STUDIO
C. J. STONER, A.I.D.
Interior Decorators and Furnishers
"Complete Interiors"
Gloversville, N. Y.

New Fall Display
China ware, Kitchenware, Electrical Appliances and Other Housewares
E. S. Batcheller & Co.
97 North Main Street

Brighten Your Windows With
QUAKER NET CURTAINS
$1.98 a pair and up
ARGERSINGER'S

Suede for Fall
$5.00 — $6.00
New ENNA JETTICK Models
Hand Flexed by Master Craftsmen
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 North Main Street

Place your orders now for new pack
RICHELIEU FINE FOODS
Collins & Stilwell
Phone 2090—2091

ITHACA

Use Pataper for Cooking and Household Use
ATWATER'S
109 E. State St. Ph. 2761

New 1936
PHILCO RADIOS
$20 and up
Rothschild's

JAMESTOWN

FIELD AND WRIGHT CO. are celebrating National Furniture Week, Oct. 2 to Oct. 10, with a wealth of new designs for furnishing any room in the house. See our displays during this great week.
FIELD AND WRIGHT CO.
100-108 MAIN STREET, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

Enjoy Healthful Comfort at Low Cost With an
OAKLAND
CIRCULATING HEATER
Clark Hardware Co.
13-15 E. 3rd St. — JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

"Kenwood" — "North Star"
100% Wool Blankets
famous at
Nelson's Specialty Shops
Chautauqua Region's Fine Dept. Store
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

KENMORE

Mrs. J. F. Green Beauty Shop

Spiral, Croquignole and Machineless Permanent Waves
Hair Cutting and Complete Beauty Service
3142 DELAWARE AVE. — DE 9719

Office 91 Euclid Ave. — Phone Ri 6140

JOHN WILES
Coal and Coke
KENMORE, N. Y.

KENDALL
THE 2000 MILE OIL
Car Washing 75c
Simonizing $3.95
GENE'S Service Station
2718 Elmwood — Kenmore

LARCHMONT

TIMMINS & HICKEY
SPORTSWEAR
AFTERNOON DRESSES
MILLINERY
1973 Palmer Ave. — Tel. Larch. 1026
Next to Larchmont Theatre

Long Island

BALDWIN

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

BAY SHORE

FREISTADT
ULMSCHNEIDER'S
Complete line of Elizabeth Arden, Helena Rubinstein, Dorothy Gray and Belcano Preparations.
CANDIES—ICE CREAM
92 Main St. — Tel. Bay Shore 166

NEW YORK

Long Island

BAY SHORE (Continued)

The Blue Bake Shop
Dainty Home Baking
Our baking is so delicious and so reasonable in price that you will want to make us your permanent headquarters for desserts.
French Ice Cream Our Specialty, 49c Qt.
65 East Main St., Bay Shore

White Funeral Service
GEORGE C. WHITE
4 Smith Ave., Bay Shore, N. Y.
Tel.: Bay Shore 208

HERBERT W. GAYNOR
Lubrication - Gas - Oil
Montauk Highway and Hemlock Lane
Bay Shore 3993 — BAY SHORE, N. Y.

A Full Stock of
Florence Range Burners and Oil Heaters
MORRIS FREEDMAN
7-9-11 WEST MAIN STREET
Tel. Bay Shore 20

Charles H. Tecklenburg
Socony
Furnace and Fuel Oil
Cor. 4th Ave. and Union St.
Phone Bay Shore 581

DOUGLASTON

LOCAL DISTRIBUTOR
Birdseye Frosted Foods, Grace Rush Food Specialties, Crosse & Blackwell Condiments, Fleet-Frean Imported Crackers and Biscuits, Old Monk Olive Oil, Mayonnaise and French Dressing
P. N. BRUNING
244-04 Northern Boulevard
Douglaston, L. I. — Bayside 9-1571,1572

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring a Complete Line of Clothing and Haberdashery
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Far Rockaway 7-0683-0684

D. L. STARKS CO.
Hardware, Housewares, Paints
Since 1882
1055 Beach 20th Street
(Old No. 299 Central Avenue)

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

WESTINGHOUSE
GOLDEN JUBILEE YEAR
brings America a new standard of Refrigerator value.
WESTMINSTER
SALES AND SERVICE
513 Central Ave. Tel. Cedarhurst 0291

Now Showing
Our New Fall Styles
Excellent Values
SIGAL'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
Outfitters for Men, Women and Children
404 CENTRAL AVENUE

FLUSHING

FALL COATS
Untrimmed—$19.75 and up
Fur trimmed—$39.75 and up
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open evenings Monday, Wednesday, Friday

ROOFING
ASBESTOS SIDEWALLS
JOHNS MANVILLE PRODUCTS
Estimates cheerfully given.
Long Island—Manhattan Territory
UNIVERSAL ROOFING CO.
32-16 Crescent St., Astoria, N. Y.
Astoria 8-6322

CLARA P. ANDREWS
Hairdresser
Individual Attention
Moderate Prices
FLUSHING 9-2813
154-22 NORTHERN BLVD.

Evenings are getting longer
Buy your table candles and electric bulbs at
LOWERRE'S Pharmacy
149-24 41 Ave. — Fl. 9-1701—9-7203
Opposite Murray Hill Station

Complete Optical Service
Dr. W. G. SPALHOLZ
OP-TOM-E-TRIST
Established 20 Years
18-21 122d Street—Up One Flight
College Point, N. Y. — Ph. FLushing 9-2834

FOREST HILLS

HENRY A. MUND, Inc.
The Inn Tailors
CLEANERS—FURRIERS
Bou. 8-9391 — 14 Station Sq.

Devoe Paint
Bicycles and Supplies
Forest Hills Hardware Co.
71-32 Austin Street — Bou. 8-2562

FISCHER'S
HABERDASHERY, Inc.
Mallory Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Sportswear
Bou. 8-8589 — 177 Continental Ave.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FOREST HILLS (Continued)

CHAS. F. BOERNER
GROCER
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
BOU. 8-6580 — 71-19 AUSTIN STREET

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

KOOPMANNS
FLORIST, Inc.
Try Our Weekly Flower Delivery
Virginia 7-5913
81-40 Lefferts Blvd. — Kew Gardens
Virginia 7-0623 — Richard Brandlon

KEW STATION RESTAURANT
Famed for Fine Food
Open Sundays 1-9 — 82-66 Austin St. At the Station

FREEPORT

Fireside Handicraft Shoppe
Smart New Fall and Winter Styles
with a line of Imported and Domestic Yarns
Free instruction with yarn purchase
Orders Taken for Handknits
65 W. SUNRISE HWY. FREEPORT, N. Y.
Opposite the Rail Road Station

PITTERMAN'S MARKET
121 SO. MAIN ST. — PH. FREEPORT 1946
Groceries and Meats
"Frosted Foods" are Economical
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

FREEPORT—Roosevelt

F. W. GOBLE
Painting — Decorating
Paper Hanging
56 Pennsylvania Ave., Roosevelt, N. Y.
Telephones Freeport 5309 — 3386

GREAT NECK

KOLKER'S
FINE DAIRY PRODUCTS
and
GROCERIES
20 Middle Neck Rd. — Tel. Great Neck 3930

CHARLES MEUNIER
Great Neck Sheet Metal Work
Automobile Radiators, Tanks and Fenders Repaired, Roofing, Gutters, Leaders, Copper and Tin Work, Range and Furnace Repairing
470 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Telephone GREAT NECK 523

NASSAU BOOTERY
Shoes and Hose for the Family
64 Middle Neck Rd. Ph. Grt. Neck 2172

Moving?
ACROSS THE STREET
or ACROSS THE CONTINENT
MURPHY'S Moving and Storage Service
200 Middle Neck Rd. TEL. DAY / NIGHT GREAT NECK 549

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MILLER'S
BETTER STREET DRESSES
Sensibly Priced
5.98 to 14.98
MRS. WM. I. KAPLAN IN CHARGE
261 Fulton — Hempstead, L. I.
Tel. Hempstead 2410

The SWAN KIDDIE SHOP
Outfitting the Younger Set
NEW BORN TO 16 YEARS
41A Main Street

WINDBREAKERS
Suede—Horsehide—Wool Mackinaws
Leather Coats for Men—Boys
SCHEFF'S ARMY STORE
76 Main St. (next to State Theatre)
Open Evenings — Tel. Hempstead 6323

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

B. COHN
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
CLEANING, PRESSING, DYEING
REPAIRING and ALTERATIONS
247A Fulton Ave. — Tel. 3540
Established 1907

SACKS JEWELRY CO.
Established 1914
Reliable Cash and Credit Jewelers
58 Main St. Hempstead, N. Y. — 33 E. Main St. Patchogue, N. Y.

Howland Funeral Service
Robert M. Howland, Inc.
Lady Attendant
Forty-six Greenwich Street
Hempstead, N. Y.
Tel. Hempstead 184

Old Dutch Cleaner
L. SEEL, *Manager*
99 Main Street Hempstead 5700—5701

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

'blue coal'
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Ask about our Budget Plan
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon
Main Office—Jamaica 6-7900

Amityville	Amityville 1060
Bellmore	Wantagh 700
East Rockaway	Lynbrook 2777
Farmingdale	Farmingdale 12
Far Rockaway	Far Rockaway 7-7434
Freeport	Freeport 2820
Hempstead	Hempstead 635
Jamaica	Jamaica 6-7900
Lawrence	Cedarhurst 0705
Queens	Hollis 5-7900
Ridgewood	Glenmore 5-8672
Valley Stream	Valley Stream 542
Fuel Oil	Cedarhurst 0224

Oriental Rugs and Domestic Carpets
Cleaned - Repaired - Washed
NARGIZIAN SERVICE, Established Nearly a Half Century, Has Built NARGIZIAN REPUTATION
Call Hempstead 1300
For DEPENDABLE WORK by EXPERT CRAFTSMEN at MODERATE COST
V. H. NARGIZIAN, INC.
182 FULTON AVE. HEMPSTEAD

Brothers
Hollis 8-2300 CLEANERS-DYERS Great Neck
Jamaica Men's and Women's Floral Park
Queens Village Apparel Hempstead
St. Albans Rugs and Carpets Lynbrook
Home Furnishings Freeport
Improved Laundry Service, Inc.
Prompt Family Laundry, Inc.
58 PROSPECT STREET — HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
PHONES Hempstead 7150, Fieldstone 3-1653; Freeport 7495, Lynbrook 280

A SERVICE TO FIT YOUR NEEDS
HENNIG'S BAKERY
308 Front Street
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

HEMPSTEAD - Mineola

DE SOTO SALES—SERVICE PLYMOUTH
WASS MOTORS
122 Second St., Mineola
Tel. Garden City 3
Rep. Peter Schafer
All Makes of Cars Serviced and Repaired
Res. Tel. Floral Park: 1797-M

JACKSON HEIGHTS

H. N. HENSCH, INC.
Authorized
Sales Ford *Service*
New Cars and Trucks — Used Cars and Trucks
8509 Northern Blvd. Jackson Hts, N. Y. — Roosevelt Ave. at 75th St. Jackson Heights, N. Y.
90-02 43rd Ave., Elmhurst, N. Y. — 90-02 43rd Ave., Elmhurst, N. Y.

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY
SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. — Newtown 9-8411

The Lillian Shop
DRESSES—COATS—SUITS
Headquarters for Youthful Stouts
3745 82nd Street — Tel. Hav. 9-3240

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81ST STREET — HAV 9-5000
Forest Hills Office
71-21 AUSTIN STREET — BO 8-8100

OLD JEWELRY
Remodeled
Plus
Watch and Jewelry Repairing
JACOB FRIEDMAN
4040 82ND STREET
Opposite Jackson Theatre

DOROTHY PATON
Frocks for All Occasions
All Prices Greatly Reduced to Meet Your Budget
Call and Be Convinced
3746 82nd St. — Hav. 9-8839

MARIE SHERIDAN
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-18 82nd Street — Hav. 9-2652

NEW TIP TOP
DELICATESSEN STORES, INC.
for Economy
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
All goods sold at owest prices
83-13 POLK AVENUE — Hav. 9-3403

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains—Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

Hallett & Hallett, Inc.
Funeral Directors
HOWARD L. HALLETT, Director
THE HALLETT HOMESTEAD, Northern Blvd. at 147th St., Flushing. Fl. 9-0053-4026.
THE HALLETT CHAPEL, 8-17 Astoria Blvd., Astoria. Astoria 8-0011-0012

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge Parties will be served as carefully as in your own home. Tel. Havemeyer 4-5080

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(if desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery service.
3760 82nd St. — New. 9-9538

JAMAICA

For DEPENDABILITY
and ECONOMICAL OPERATION
Faultless OIL BURNER CO.
170-34 Jamaica Ave. — Tel. Republic 9-3819

PHONE REPUBLIC 9-0400
for Repairing—Remodeling and Dry Air Cold Storage
John Brothers
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164 STREET

FOR
'blue coal'
Call Jamaica 6-7900
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards From Brooklyn to Babylon

LYNBROOK

Wm. B. T. Ronalds & Son
Funeral Home
173 Earle Ave., Lynbrook, L. I.
Telephone Lynbrook 809

The Powder Puff Beauty Shop
385 Sunrise Highway — Telephone Lyn 3824
THREE ITEMS $1.00
Except Friday and Saturday, and Before Holidays

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
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NEW YORK

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DOWNYFLAKE DONUTS
ICE CREAM
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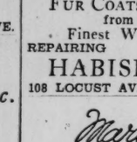
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NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

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NEW YORK

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NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

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115 STATE STREET MAIN 1094

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NEW YORK

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(Continued)

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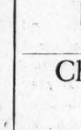
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NEW YORK

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(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Horizons

LAST week in Tubbsville the pedestrian (pedestrians have time for such things) looked twice at the sign over the corner grocery: "Allen's." It gave his mind tracks to Boston, recalling to him the night he went down there to a political meeting.

Funny how one thing leads to another. The speaker at that meeting was an Allen—guess he used to be Governor of Kansas. He said, and to a Massachusetts crowd, that the Bay State had lots in common with Kansas; in fact, Kansas had become what Massachusetts set out to be. And the crowd liked it.

You can say nigh onto anything, if you say it right. Take the British playwright who tickled a London audience with a line something like: "Trickster, *liar*, SCOUNDREL, ENGLISHMAN!" As if the last were worst of all. But it made the crowd roar with laughter. But of course, place had something to do with it. You couldn't say that in Ireland and end up with "Irishman" without starting a riot, as some man who knows something about the theater business said. You couldn't get much of a laugh out of an American crowd if you ended up with "American." And try it on a Fascist or a Communist. You'd get shot in Spain for less than that.

But, funny how one thing leads to another. Here's Tubbsville and there's Spain. And most everybody a while back would have said, "Who cares?" But not now. They'd have said who cares about Ethiopia, or even Europe. But not now. "We'll mind our business; let them mind theirs." But not now. Who's business is it if the powder goes off again? And most of the young fellows in town go down to the depot to wait for the Boston train? And the letters begin coming back from camp, from over there, and then some of them stop coming? And then the orators begin polishing up their unknown soldier speeches? That's somebody's business, even in Tubbsville.

Yes, even in Tubbsville, where old Midas autumn is fingering the greenery, and most folks have to think of things closer home, like the price cord wood is going to bring, and hopes for a frostless apple-blossom time next year, anyway.

And yet . . .

There's Ben Bascomb, snapping his barber shears around a fellow's ears, and talking about how little there'll be to talk about after the World Series. And old Slocum answering: "News'll be pretty thin, anyway, after elections."

But it's funny how one thing leads to another. And back again and forth. Like that sign over Allen's, and Kansas being what Massachusetts wanted to be, and how Bob Ridley's son got to the college that the old man was always talking about when the first trolley car in Tubbsville used to rock the boys around a county-wide loop for a Sunday ride (but now, look at that full parking space over by the post office!).

Funny. And about the Bascombs and the Slocums—not just in Tubbsville, but in Boston, too; New York, maybe. Nothing to think about, nothing to guess at? "We don't know nothin'; nobody does; only what the radio and the papers say; and what do they know?" But, great guns! a man can begin to wonder, can't he? Thoughts are important things.

Noise for Noise's Sake

NOISE is being attacked from many quarters in these days; and the campaign has certainly had results. Mechanical vehicles are not allowed to progress with the exuberance of a Chinese firecracker, the road drill has been fitted with a silencer, and in some places the motor horn no longer bloweth where it listeth—after a certain hour. These are steps in the right direction; for it cannot be denied that mere "sound and fury signifying nothing" is undesirable.

But although this outlook is gaining ground, and to make things "go with a bang" is not regarded as an entirely happy metaphor, the preaching still falls on many unhearing ears. One reason may be that man has been long accustomed to employ noise as a servant to express his emotions, and is slow to react when the servant becomes the tyrant. There is, indeed, a multitude of ways, from the bellowing of sport fans to the salvo that greets a potentate, in which noise is deliberately cultivated. Nor does it seem possible, nor perhaps wise, to restrain this phenomenon; then there is, finally, the case of noise directed not to express but to rouse emotion. It is usually the emotion of pugnacity; and the method is exemplified in the once popular song:

"Beat upon the big drum!
Clash upon the cymbals! . . .
Sammy, aren't you glad you're a soldier!"

No doubt the last will in time become an anachronism, and cease. In the meantime let us concentrate on getting rid of what Lord Horder, Physician-in-Ordinary to King Edward VIII, has called "needless, stupid, provocative, ill-mannered, selfish noise."

"THE Government once more calls attention to the dangers of ruin and war inherent in the increasing military expenditure of the peoples." Thus France announces its new $1,000,000,000 rearmament program.

One thing that seems sure at campaign time is that the "forgotten man" is not the voter.

Dictatorship in Terre Haute

THIS newspaper is opposed to and has consistently exposed the evils of communism. For that very reason, it protests the communistic methods of the Terre Haute (Indiana) police and city officials yesterday in seizing an American citizen, throwing him into jail and refusing to allow him to converse with counsel.

As Earl Browder, Communist candidate for President, stepped from the train in Terre Haute to keep an engagement to address a scheduled meeting, he and his companions were arrested on charges of "vagrancy" and incarcerated. This denial of the constitutional right of free speech has, of course, given nation-wide publicity to a Communist candidate.

This incident was more than a forcible prevention of a speech by a recognized candidate for the Presidency. There should be no confusion. This was not a clash between Americanism and communism. It was a clash between communism and the methods of fascism. True Americanism relies on free speech. The Terre Haute method is that of the self-appointed dictator. It is that of governments who have so slight confidence in the rightness of their own arbitrarily imposed purposes that they fear and must crush all dissent. It is a denial of the ability of the American citizenry to form its own judgments.

At Marble Arch, Hyde Park, in London, when the fervid oratory of impassioned speakers causes too great congestion, a bobby will serenely make an opening for passers-by by calling out: "Them as want to burn down Buckingham Palace step on this side; them as don't, step on that side, please," and the crowd good-naturedly stands out of the way. Communism makes little headway against such calm common sense. Meeting communism with communism's own methods is not stopping it.

Bigger Than Politics

THE interest manifested in the farm tenancy problem by both Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Landon must be gratifying to those who have devoted years of effort to the endeavor to solve it. Some may regret that the President did not see fit to wield his influence in behalf of the Bankhead farm tenant bill at the last session of Congress, rather than to wait until the activities of the presidential campaign cause a political interpretation to be placed upon even the most honest and sincere effort. These circumstances should be forgotten; the vital demands of the farm tenant problem transcend mere politics, and no Congress or Chief Executive can longer ignore an intolerable situation. Presidential support must have its effect, no matter which party succeeds in November.

The President has stated the primary need correctly: Tenants who have demonstrated their ability to manage land should be given an opportunity to buy farms. The major disadvantage lies in the non-ownership of land by those who cultivate it. Those who have studied the problem feel that the first attack upon it must be along the line of providing credit, with low initial payments, low interest rates, and a long period for amortization, and this logically would seem to be best handled by a new federal corporation.

But, necessary as it is to any solution of the problem, financing land purchases cannot alone remove the accompanying evils of this unsatisfactory and un-American system of rural economics. It must be recognized that in such a civilization as that built up by more than two generations of postwar struggle with the freed Negro and landless white problem in the American southern states, a very large percentage of these farming people find themselves unable to cope with modern competitive conditions. They have not been trained to land management, and many are uneducated in the very simplest sense. Moreover, agricultural mechanization, such as that forecast by the recent public demonstrations of the mechanical cotton picker, is inevitable and this must result in depriving many of their sources of employment, at least temporarily.

Hand in hand, then, with the opportunity for land ownership must go the opportunity for industrial employment. The South's climate, available labor, raw materials, coal, electric power, and waterways to supplement rail and highway freight carriers, make it ideal industrial territory. But this is not to assert that the North must be called upon to give up some of its plants; the South must naturally become the proving ground for new industries, especially for those evolving new products chemically from wood pulp and cotton. A surplus agricultural population might easily be adjusted to the task of supplying a nation's new wants and the increased demand for old wants.

Today, throughout the United States, there are nearly 3,000,000 tenants, which means probably 15,000,000 members of tenant families. The highest percentage of tenancy occurs in the cotton-growing areas of the deep South, yet the problem is one which concerns the West and the North, where it also occurs and whose economic welfare is indissolubly linked with that of the states below the Ohio and Potomac rivers. Its solution is a "fundamental objective," the President holds, and with this conclusion Governor Landon has shown that he agrees.

An Empress Departs

Book News of the Day

IT IS easy to have forgotten the Boxer Rebellion, in view of all that has happened since. Yet in the year 1900 a world, not inured to the horrors of the World War and the multiple upheavals which have followed, was shocked over the situation in China. It all comes back as Wu Yung, formerly a district magistrate, now living in comfortable retirement in Peking, addresses a group of attentive friends and, by implication, us (THE FLIGHT OF AN EMPRESS, by Wu Yung. Translated by Ida Pruitt. New Haven: Yale University Press. $2.50). One pictures him as a lean old man who sits forward in his chair and stretches ivory-white fingers along its solid black arms of teakwood. His story is told with the measured dignity of a saga, its flavor, its idiom excellently preserved by the translator.

* * *

Wu Yung had been district magistrate of Huai-lai for about three years when the Boxer troubles arose. Ably he traces the mingled strains of superstition and ignorance which swept over the passions of these savage hordes, who came "roaring like a great fire"; so that to be a magistrate under such conditions was perilous in the extreme. Yet Wu Yung had been a just and a merciful official and the Boxers dared not injure him. By every ingenious device in his grasp he, in his turn, frustrated their dangerous purposes. Then suddenly, even mysteriously, Wu received word that the Emperor and the Dowager Empress, fleeing Peking, were about to enter his province and requested him to provide for them.

It was no inconsiderable challenge, but Wu Yung met it gallantly. Not only did he manage to appease the hunger of his sovereign, he gathered together even the pitiful clothes which protected their persons from the rain and cold. Not surprisingly, he won the gratitude of "Old Buddha" and thereafter found himself attached to her entourage.

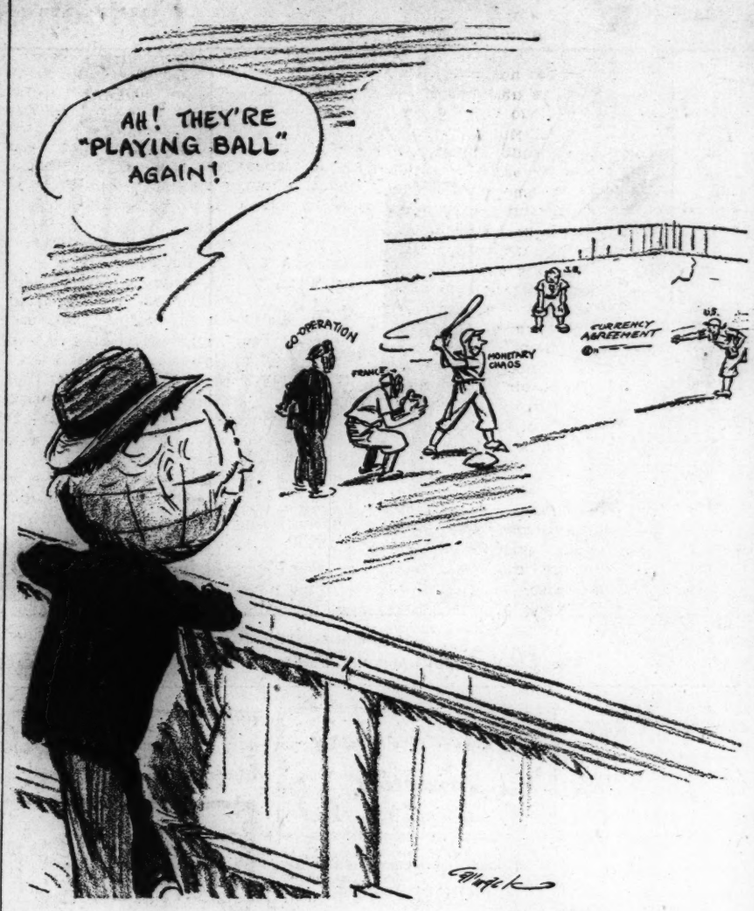
* * *

Wu Yung's journey with the imperial cortège across a ruined country, the difficulties encountered in providing even the necessaries of life, the court machinations which did not lessen as the distance from Peking increased—these make absorbing reading. From the accumulation of Wu's descriptions and recorded conversations, there emerges a powerful portrait of the Dowager Empress. Wu speaks modestly, but frankly, of his honors due to faithful service; and we approve the support of the Empress which endured for some time even when Wu's rivals would have maneuvered him out of his post.

The recital of Wu does indeed unroll before the listener the moving, dramatic events of another country and another century.

M. W.

A Real World Series



Shooting Through Sussex

MARGARET BESSIE at the wheel is like the whirlwind when it is roused. The trees flash past her. The milestones are seen as a white blur at the roadside for a moment, and are gone. Yet she is also a considerate driver, and at times in heavy traffic she can be persuaded to drop to something that feels like sixty. But the traffic near Mayfield on a wet afternoon is not heavy, and in consequence I felt it expedient to draw her attention to a notice hanging just outside the village, which bore the words —"CATTLE DRIVE SLOWLY."

"I didn't know they drove at all," remarked Margaret Bessie innocently.

A moment later we had left the main street of Mayfield behind us. Some people consider that Mayfield is the prettiest village in Sussex, and for all I know they may be right, for, not having seen the place, I am not in a position to offer an informed judgment. Nevertheless, I managed to catch a glimpse out of the corner of my eye of Mayfield church, which reminded me of my aunt in Pontefract, because it is shingled. It is a building of some fame, for Dunstan, one of the first Archbishops of Canterbury, noticed 1300 years ago that it leaned somewhat out of the perpendicular. Dunstan thereupon put his shoulder against it, and pushed it straight.

"That's a rather tall story," I observed doubtfully.

"Well, to prove it," said Margaret Bessie, "the walls of the church today are exactly at right angles to the ground."

Since we were already four miles out of Mayfield I am unable from personal investigation to vouch for the accuracy of this statement.

* * *

We had come southwards from Essex by way of the Blackwall tunnel and the borderlands of Kent. What had particularly struck us was the changing character of English architecture. In England it frequently rains, and so, with few exceptions, all the buildings of the past have had peaked roofs, off which the rain can pour easily. In Bromley, which is 10 miles from London in Kent, we noticed a brand new county court house with a roof absolutely flat. Later we encountered a recently erected church, which also had a flat roof, and similar experiences were repeated all along our road. Whether these departures from the conventional will be a success, one cannot yet say, but originality is always to be welcomed. Like so many other things in Britain, it all depends on the weather.

"In architecture as in everything else, England has her ups and downs," I remarked philosophically. "Each has something to teach us, so I suppose we ought to be thankful for both," I added.

"Especially for the Downs," put in Margaret Bessie.

I lifted up my eyes, and there they were, the renowned hills of song and story, about which Kipling, and Hudson, and Wilfrid Scawen Blunt have rhapsodized, a long, blue, wavy line against the sky, toward Eastbourne, and Beachy Head, and the sea. Nothing would have pleased us better than to have gone forward to make their closer acquaintance and renew old friendships, but the afternoon was wearing on, and London had to be recrossed before nightfall, no easy task even with Margaret Bessie driving. So we turned westwards for the Grinstead road, and, after passing through Ashdown Forest, over which cattle roamed with bells tinkling at their necks, as though in Switzerland, we went northwards to the capital of the Empire.

* * *

It was on this day's journey that our experience was enriched by seeing a sign post pointing to "Little Trodgers." It was a name that moved Margaret Bessie to delighted soliloquy. "How opulent," she said, "is England in names that stir the heart, and inspire the fancy! Think of the aristocratic and romantic sound of Hatfield Peverel, uniting the splendors of the Salisburys and the exciting adventures of Scott's novel about the Peak. Or remember the village of St. Anthony in Roseland, a name so lovely as to be almost too luscious, even in Cornwall. But neither of these is to be compared with the friendly appeal of Little Trodgers. What a delightful little fellow Trodgers must be! How one would like to tip him half a sovereign at the end of the holidays! Can't you see him in his element at the tuckshop, cramming the cream tarts into his mouth?"

"To be absolutely truthful, I can't," I replied. "But I can see something else."

"What?" inquired Margaret Bessie.

"Traffic signals," I answered. "The police get so unreasonable if one goes more than the maximum speed."

D. M. MACKEG

North . . South . . East . . West

A Question of Identity

By Frank L. Perrin

IN AN address delivered by Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, before an allied association at Dallas, Texas, a day or two ago, interesting revelations were made of the progress in America and elsewhere in the world, in protecting society against the depredations of organized crime. When it is recalled that it is little more than a third of a century since Scotland Yard inaugurated the use of the finger-printing system, and a still shorter time since the first bureau of the kind was established in the United States, one marvels at the progress so rapidly made in perfecting a system now generally adopted and utilized in all progressive countries. Accepting the testimony of Mr. Hoover and his fellow experts, the methods employed have proved absolutely infallible and the evidence they supply final and conclusive.

Day-by-day records published in newspapers and preserved in court files confirm the statements made by the bureau chief that the apprehension, conviction and punishment of violators of the law have been aided by the processes employed. To this conclusion the offenders, both actual and potential, agree, as do all observing citizens. Realizing this, one pauses to estimate what the conditions would be today without the interposition of this preventive agency. They are serious enough as it is. Without the virtual certainty of the eventual arrest and conviction of the perpetrators of major crimes of violence, including kidnaping and armed robbery, a nation would have been imperiled by organizations which, only a few years ago, threatened the peace and safety of all honest men, women and children.

* * *

If it is agreed, then, that the system as perfected and applied in criminology is effective, beneficial and protective, it might now be wise to consider its extension to a larger and equally important field. This is the voluntary, or strictly prescribed identification of every person, citizen and alien alike. It is difficult to imagine any sufficiently valid reason why a citizen of a country or an alien legally within the borders of another country, should object to being finger-printed and officially catalogued. And there are many convincing reasons why all those included within such brackets should cheerfully and gratefully co-operate in that undertaking.

According to government estimates based upon available statistics there are hundreds of thousands of aliens in the United States, both European and Asiatic, who have gained entrance surreptitiously and illegally. These transients, already violators of the law, constitute a constant and increasing menace to the peace, welfare and political safety of the people who are compelled to harbor them and to share with them the opportunities and the protection, in time of need, to which nationals alone are reasonably entitled.

* * *

It is by such means alone, it may be agreed, that the machinery set up for the deportation of undesirable aliens can be effectively and efficiently operated. Under existing economic conditions in America and elsewhere in the world the ports of entry both on land and sea are sufficiently opened to those who seek legal entry under existing quotas. There is no clamoring at the gates by those who seek friendly asylum in what they once regarded as the land of hope and promise. Loyal and courageous people of many of the Old World countries seem determined to remain at home until threatening political storms have passed and until obstinate economic problems have been solved.

But there remains that considerable predatory fringe of spoilers, industrial and political, who seek profitable adventure where license can be safely indulged and where false doctrines may be preached and taught under the benign protection of liberty. These, whatever may be said to the contrary, are the enemies within, the intellectual and persuasive portrayers of political and industrial mirages.

The resourceful chief of the Bureau of Identification has no difficulty in convincing his listeners and readers of the practicality and workable facility of the system now in operation. In the vernacular, it delivers the goods, brings home the bacon. It remains only for those who see the need of extending its operation to say the word. The cleansing process so long delayed can be keyed up to meet the present emergency. The machinery of the Department of Labor is adapted, by long use, to apply the finishing touch. The important and necessary preliminary is the sifting out, by methods now available, of the undesirable chaff.

The Wide Horizon

Trial by Terror

By Demaree Bess

Moscow

THERE are poignant moments in most conspicuous court trials. But few can have been more poignant than that which followed the three-hour speech of the Soviet State Prosecutor, summarizing the confessions which led to the execution of Gregory Zinovieff and Lev Kameneff, who served for years before and after the Russian revolution among the closest associates of V. I. Lenin.

The State Prosecutor ended his speech with the words: "I demand the execution of all these defendants." The crowded courtroom greeted these words with a unanimous and terrifying applause, which continued for several minutes. Every Soviet citizen in that hall joined in this concentrated demonstration; only the *bourgeois* foreign correspondents sat aloof, watching the faces of the stern judges, the prosecutor, the defendants, and the madly applauding spectators.

* * *

The vast majority of this courtroom audience was young. Only one in a hundred appeared to be more than thirty years old. These young men and women had been children at the time of the revolution; not one of them had taken any part in the fierce struggle which led to the overthrow of Tsarism and the seizure of power by the Bolsheviks. They had all earned the cherished right to sit in this courtroom by their unswerving devotion to the faction headed by Joseph Stalin which had emerged triumphant from the long series of interparty struggles.

These young people had never entertained doubts; if they had done so, they would not have received the tickets admitting them to this trial. Therefore they presumed with harsh unanimity to pronounce judgment upon the older men who sat before them in the prisoners' box—men who had submitted to torture, imprisonment, exile, not once but many times, in support of political ideals which apparently meant more to them than life itself.

This youthful audience—selected, certainly, with great care by Russia's present rulers—composed an impressive symbol of that "Bolshevik firmness," that terrifying unanimity, toward which ruling Communists have been driving for nineteen years. Its members had thoroughly learned the lesson driven home by this trial to every thoughtful and ambitious Soviet young man and woman: the lesson that conformity is the most desirable of qualities.

The Soviet system, as it has been developed, is based upon complete conformity, unanimous acceptance of the theories and practical measures decided upon by the higher organs of the political monopoly. Political opposition has become the deadliest of sins, for which no mercy can be expected.

* * *

In this trial the defendants confessed that they had conspired against the Soviet Government, the political monopoly, that they had plotted to assassinate government and party leaders. To many neutral observers, these confessions were not convincing; it is not possible for outsiders to know how they were obtained. The prosecution presented no shred of evidence against the defendants except their own confessions. If their confessions were true, it is no credit to the Soviet police that they could find no independent evidence to support them.

But the defendants, the prosecutor, and the spectators were alike aware that the truth or falsity of these specific confessions was comparatively unimportant. The most serious charge against these defendants, and their alleged leader, Leon Trotzky, was that they had dared to organize a minority opposition to the political monopoly. The Soviet system tolerates no minorities; once the ruling party has reached a decision, every party member, every Soviet citizen, must accept it without question.

The defendants certainly had ventured to question the majority decisions of the political monopoly, not once but many times. No offense can be more serious than this under the Soviet system. The hardened young people in this courtroom, applauding the demand for execution of veteran revolutionary fighters, had become the impersonal representatives of an implacable system, a political monopoly which can and will tolerate no doubts of its despotic leadership.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Three News Items

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The front page of a recent Monitor carried three news items which I think cover rather completely the story of our economic and social fault:

1. The French strike situation. Worker demands for wage increases to offset recent sharp rise in living costs, which living costs "are in themselves a result of wage increases won by workers during the strike movement last June."

2. Prof. J. C. Philip told the British Association for Advancement of Science: "I think I speak for the vast majority in saying that we dislike intensely the present worldwide prostitution of knowledge and skill to destructive ends."

3. Plan or perish is the dictum handed the World Power conference by two well-known economists.

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